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Phalguna 6, 1896 (Saka)

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Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 25, 1975/Phalguna 6, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Release of Funds to Metropolitan Transport Project of Calcutta

*103. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has not released Rs. 30 crores to Metropolitan Transport Project of Calcutta for allotment of work in sections 11 and 12 covering of underground railway, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The annual allotment of funds to the Project has been made to cover all the commitments of the year. The contract for section 11 was awarded at a cost of Rs. 343 lakhs in May 1974. But the work could not be commenced as the necessary technical collaboration agreement proposed by Contractor with a foreign firm is yet to be submitted with Government approval. Tender for contract section 12 costing approximately Rs. 650 lakhs is yet to be awarded also.

(b) Due to difficulty in meeting the foreign exchange requirement and due to the cost of the project having gone up to about Rs. 250 crores, a fresh look is being taken at the project by the Government. After the project has been finally cleared for fresh commitments, the consideration of the above two cases will be taken up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: From the statement it appears that the main question has not been properly answered. My question was 'whether his Ministry has not released Rs. 30 crores to Metropolitan Transport Project of Calcutta for allotment of work in sections 11 and 12 covering of underground railway', and some statement has been given which speaks of 'the annual allotment of funds' and all that. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Metropolitan Transport Project authorities approached the Central Government for the release of Rs. 30 crores to cover the expenses of sections 11 and 12, whether they approached the Central Government or not for these Rs. 30 crores and if so, when they approached and what was the reply to that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As it is quite apparent from the statement laid on the Table of the House, the tender for Section 11 at a cost of Rs. 343 lakhs was awarded in May 1974, but the work could not be commenced as the necessary technical collaboration agreement proposed by the contractor has not been finalised as yet.

Similarly, the award for section 12 costing Rs. 650 lakhs is yet to be awarded to the contractor.

I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has picked up the question of allotment of Rs. 30 crores. Whatever

funds were earmarked for annual allotment, that has been already done.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question is whether the authority of the Metropolitan Transport Project approached the Central Government with a proposal of Rs. 30 crores and whether the Minister is aware of that or not.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: No such proposal has come to us.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I want to know how much time will be necessary to get these necessary sanctions for foreign exchange and other things, because in Calcutta, they have dug out the streets and the traffic is diverted and everything is chaotic as regards the traffic. So, how long are they to wait? The newspaper reports say that for more than 18 months this condition is going on. So, we want some assurance from the Minister as to how long it will take to give the necessary sanctions.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The whole project was under the active consideration of the Government. The matter was taken up with the Cabinet very recently and we hope with all the required things, *viz.*, the technical know-how, the foreign exchange and the clearance by the foreign collaborators, etc., coming, we will be able to complete this project not before 1981.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not open the earth unless the sanctions are given for, it will be very inconvenient for the people.

DR. RANEN SEN: In the statement, the Minister has stated:

> "But the work could not be commenced as the necessary technical collaboration agreement proposed by Contractor with a foreign firm is yet to be submitted with Government approval."

May I know, as you have very rightly observed, whether after the streets are dug out where, the technical collaboration agreement or the proposal was made?

May I also know whether it is a fact that the main foreign firm which is collaborating in this Metropolitan Transport Project is a certain organization in the USSR? If so, may I know whether the technical collaboration with the USSR in regard to the setting up of the Metropolitan Transport Project is yet to be finalised or whether it has been finalised already and a new agreement has to be arrived at with any other party and if so, who are they?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The question which has been read out by the hon. Member relates to Section 11 which is purely of a consultancy nature and where no work has commenced yet. I do not know if he wants me to answer the entire question of our collaboration with the USSR whereas this particular collaboration which he has mentioned is with West Germany. So, this contractor has to obtain the technical consultancy collaboration from a West German firm which is now awaiting the formal approval of the Government of India. There is nothing in the way of the USSR collaboration as such.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is a misleading answer. It is known to everybody and also in the statement it has been made clear that the total collaboration is going to be with the USSR. Therefore, my question is: if there is a separate collaboration agreement, is it sanctioned or is it in consultation with the USSR Government or not, so that there is no difficulty for the MTP?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Just as I mentioned, the entire project is in collaboration with the USSR. Only this part which the hon. Member has mentioned is with a West German firm.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was categorical. When the original collaboration was with USSR, if the

second collaboration was followed up in consultation with USSR. That was his question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): There is no such thing as collaboration with USSR in the technical sense. We are getting all the equipments from USSR. Technical know-how has been got earlier. What we are getting today is the equipments from the USSR. But on the contracts which we have already given to certain parties they have asked for foreign collaboration.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In Part (b) of the statement it has been stated that due to difficulty in meeting the foreign exchange requirements and due to the cost of the project having gone up to about Rs. 250 crores, a fresh look is being taken at the project by the Government. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is the intention of the Minister of Railways to delay the whole project on the plea that the cost of the project is going up and up or alternatively they have anything in mind to expedite the process; if that be so, what are the details about it, how they would like to expedite the whole process? What is the Government of India going to do in the matter? This word 'fresh look' has created certain suspicions and doubts in our mind.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Fresh look does not mean reconsideration; but all these things are for expediting the project. And we are making all our efforts to see that the same resources are made available and this is done as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In view of the economic stringency in the country and in view of the fact that several backward areas are going without railways, whether the whole question of underground railways not only in Calcutta, but everywhere will be reconsidered?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a relevant question.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Looking to the...

MR. SPEAKER: You are so impatient. I said, it is not relevant. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I understood the Minister to say just now that all the equipments required for the project is being obtained from USSR. Recently there have been a number of press reports which have gone uncontradicted that the USSR is not in a position or not willing to supply as much of the equipments as they had indicated in the beginning which they could not supply because of some difficulties. Therefore I would like to know categorically from the Minisetr or whether there is any truth in these press reports and if it is not true why they are not being officially contradicted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: These press-reports are not correct. In fact as recently as in June 1974 the USSR team came to Delhi and we had discussions with them and we will be getting all the equipments from the USSR as had been offered.

MR. SPEAKER: It was not contradicted; his question was right.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Possibly because those press reports come every day. Since it has been brought to our notice, I am contradicting it here.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The greatest forum is the Parliament.

Proposal for Manufacture of Doxycycline by I.D.P.L.

*104. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.D.P.L. has proposed to manufacture doxycyline;

(b) whether any other private firms have applied for letter of intent for its manufacture;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's decision thereon;

(d) whether the technical know-how is available indigenously; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof and if not alternative measures proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. have been granted a letter of intent for manufacture of 2.5 Tonnes per annum of Doxycycline. Application of M/s. Pfizer for manufacture of 5 tonnes per annum of this drug is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Technology for manufacture of Doxycyline is available from some other foreign companies also.

DR. RANEN SEN: In reply to part (a) of the Question, the Minister said, yes. That means, IDPL has also proposed to manufacture doxycyline. What has happened to IDPL's request? Secondly, I want to know whether Government has gone into the question of manufacturing of such costly medicines like doxycycline which have only marginal utility over the already existing tetracycline and oxi-tetracycline which are being produced already in the country to a great extent. Has the Government gone into that question also? May I know whether it has referred it to the standing essential Drugs Committee under the Ministry of Health to find out whether it is imperative to o into manufacture of such a medicine?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The IDPL has been given a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of doxycycline. My answer to his next question is this. He wanted to know whether it was an essential drug. This drug has not been estimated and assessed by the Task Force that was set up by the Planning Commission for the requirements of drugs in the Fifth Plan period. It is a fact that this drug comes within the spectrum of antibiotics. But, if we see the requirements of the millions of our people in India, it is not an essential drug. As far as the requirement is concerned, this is another matter which the Government is considering and discussions with the Health Ministry's Committee as well as NCST will be conducted before any decision is taken on this.

DR. RANEN SEN: From the answer given I learn that an Indian firm, Ranbaxy Limited has got the permission already to produce this from some foreign sources. May I know whether it is a fact that the foreign company—Russel Company - has been able to offer to Ranbaxy Ltd. a much better term than the term offered by Pfizer to produce it in India? If it is so, may I also know whether the application of Pfizer will be scotched before going further?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: All these factors will be taken into consideration before the decision is taken on the application of Pfizer.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavda.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: Because I know your field.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that the proposal for the manufacture of doxycycline was once rejected and the papers regarding the rejection were removed from the files and they were placed afterwards? Also whether it is a fact that subsequently the Summary was taken to the licensing committee by the Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals without the approval of Shri K. R. Ganesh, the hon. Minister? Whether it is a fact that the officers

and Pfizer have been opposing the proposal of the Indian firm for a long time to give approval to all the irregularities committed by Pfizer involving a foreign exchange worth Rs. 6 crores per annum? If so, whether the Government will assure this House that doxycycline will not be given to Pfizer under any circumstances and the files will be handed over to the C.B.I.?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a number of questions. The Government has not yet taken any decision on the application of Pfizer for the grant of a licence for manufacture of doxycycline. The hon. Member wants an assurance whether this will not be given the licence. All these factors in the context of the Indian conditions today such as essentiality of the drug, the technology to be available which will be advantageous to the country and the outflow of forein exchange etc. will be taken into consideration.

It is a fact that the Task Force has not recommended target for this drug. All these will be a barometer on which the Government will take a decision.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about handing over of the files to CBI?

MR. SPEAKER: Even if you do not put it, all the Ministers should presume that every question will end in CBI. This has become so common.

Steps to meet requirements for crude oil for industry and agriculture

*107. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to meet the country's requirement of crude oil in view of present worldwide oil crisis;

(b) whether industry and agriculture has been hit hard due to shortage of oil in the country; and

(c) what special steps Government propose to take to meet the requirement of supply of oil to industry and agriculture in the country to the fullest extent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Government have taken are taking various measures to meet the country's requirements of crude oil. These *inter alia* include (1) intensification of exploration and production effort in the country for crude oil, (2) maintaining imports of crude oil to meet essential requirements and (3) placing curbs on non-essential consumption.

(b) By and large, the essential requirements of industry and agriculture for petroleum products have been met. Certain cuts have, however, had to be imposed on the supply of fuel oil to industries, including a 10 per cent efficiency cut on all industries.

(c) Priority will continue to be given to the essential requirements of industry and agriculture in the distribution of petroleum products. The State Governments have been advised that requirements of high speed diesel oil and LDO for the agriculture sector should be met on high priority, if necessary, through issue of diesel allocation cards to consumers for supplies on priority.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the total crude oil demanded by the West Bengal Government for 1974-75 and whether the crude oil demanded by the West Bengal Government for 1974-75 has been supplied? If not, the reasons for not supplying the requisite crude oil to West Bengal?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, if I have understood him, perhaps, the hon. Member wants me to tell him as to how much crude oil is supplied to West Bengal. There is no such allocation of crude oil state-wise. Crude oil is supplied to the refineries for conversion into petroleum products.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know the names of the States which have issued quotas for supply of crude oil, diesel and kerosene to the consumers?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have not got the state-wise figures with me.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was of a general nature. You are asking specific questions. I think it does not arise out of this. I did not object to it. I thought the Minister may be able to give it to you.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, though on the one hand, Government is saying that they are trying their best to increase the output of crude oil, yet, reports have appeared that many wells in upper Assam which have been dug have been kept sealed and no exploration has been done up till now, of these wells. If it is so, may I know the reasons therefor? Secondly, merely increasing the output of crude oil will not do without sufficient refining capacity. In that context, may I know the Government's reaction to the demand for adequate refining capacity for the crude of Assam by expansion or establishment of a new refinery in Assam?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Let me make the position clear. I am thankful to the hon Member that he has given me an opportunity to clarify the position. There are some wells which are capable of producing crude oil, in Assam, which are sealed or they are not producing because crude oil must be transported and there has to be adequate transport facility for the conveyance of crude oil from the wells to the refinery wherever it is.

Now some crude oil is exported to Barauni. The pipeline which has to take crude oil from Assam to Barauni needs expansion, increased capacity. That is now under construction. It is hoped that the present pipeline will adjust itself after this construction to carry adequate quantity of supply from Assam.

There are some wells which are under repair. As soon as these crude oil wells are repaired, they will also be used for taking out the oil.

With regard to expansion of capacity of refineries in Assam, Government is very much—I repeat very much—seized of this question. The Bongaigaon refinery is being expedited. Steps will also be taken for a marginal expansion of the Nunmati refinery.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From where is the Government planning to get crude oil supplies in order to feed the new refinery at Haldia whenever it is in a position to start functioning? I would also like to know when that is likely to be.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The availability of crude oil for the Haldia refinery is being substantially planned, if I may use that word, by supply from Iraq. Oil from Iraq is to be used for the Haldia refinery. We are negotiating with some other source also so that that oil may be mixed with this in order to have a proper type of blend for the refinery.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When will that refinery be able to start working? You are getting oil from Iraq already under an agreement with Iraq, but that crude cannot be processed yet at Haldia.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are trying to produce a proper type of blend and for that are negotiating for crude oil with some other source. I suppose very soon Haldia will get going with production.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सरकारी कदम उठाने के बाद में भी कुछ राज्यों को जो तेल सप्लाई किया जाता है वह बराबर सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसी कारण अनेक राज्यों में जिन में मध्य प्रदेश भी

एक है कृषि उद्योग के लिए मिलने वाला डीजल ठीक दामों पर नही मिल रहा है और उस की कीमतें वहा ज्यादा देनी पड़ रही हैं, क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच कराएगी और कृषि उद्योग के लिए मिलने वाला तेल ठीक दामों पर मिल सके और आवश्यक मात्रा में जो प्रत्येक राज्य को मिलना चाहिए वह मिल सके इस का प्रबन्ध करेगी ? मध्य प्रदेश को वाच्छित मात्रा मे डीजल भी प्राप्त नही हो रहा है ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जो मात्रा निर्धारित की गई है डीजल आयल को देने की मध्य प्रदेश मे उस को देने का पूरा प्रयत्न हम करते है और देते भी है । उन को मिल जाता है। लेकिन कभी कभी कुछ समय के लिए मांग बढ़ जाती है । जब माग बढ जाती है तो तत्काल उसी समय मे प्रबन्ध करने मे कुछ कठिनाई हो जाती है कुछ दिनो या हफ्तों की । लेकिन हम प्रयत्न करते है हर स्टेट के अन्दर जब जब जरूरत पड़ती है खेती के बारे मे तो हम पूरी तरह मे उन की मांग पूरी करते है और हम यह आश्वासन देते है कि यदि खेती के लिए मांग बढ़ेगी तो उस के लिए जितना प्रबन्ध करने की जरूरत होगी हम प्रबन्ध करेंगे और करते भी हैं ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : निर्धारित कीमतों मे ज्यादा कीमतें देनी पड़ती है इसके लिए आप कौन से उपाय कर रहे है ? क्या मध्य प्रदेश को कम मात्रा में डीजल सप्लाई करने के कारण ही कीमतें ज्यादा देनी होती हैं; और कमी बनी रहती है ।

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : उस में मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ? हम तो सप्लाई करते ही हैं यदि वहां पर स्थानीय रूप से सप्लाई करने वाले कुछ गड़बड़ करते हो और उसकी ओर हमारा ध्यान दिलाएगे तो हम उस को देखेंगे ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI. Just now the hon. Minister said that crude oil is available in plenty in Assam but they are finding difficulty in taking that out from Assam due to inadequate pipeline capacity and so on. That being so, may I know what is the reason why the refinery that is going to be established at Bongaigaon is not being expedited? Nothing has been constructed there. Will he please explain what is the position?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In regard to the Bongaigaon refinery, the delay that has been there in the past will not be allowed to continue. We are taking adequate steps to expedite it so that all the programmes are completed for refining in the shortest possible time.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Among the three measures which the hon. Minister has identified, one is increase of indigenous production. Whatever reports have appeared in the press; particularly in a popular weekly of our country, show that our country can be self-sufficient in regard to oil in case adequate steps particularly for offshore drilling etc. are undertaken in large numbers. I want to know whether this is borne out by expert evidence. Secondly, I want to know whether there had been any studies done as to the probable date when this country will be self-sufficient in regard to crude or other forms of gas.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: No exact date can be specified with regard to the attainment of self-sufficiency in oil. There are so many imponderables which have to be examined very carefully. But it is a fact that our exploration programme is going on very satisfactorily and we hope that, if it goes on as satisfactorily as it should, a day will come very soon, may be 4, 5 or 6 years hence, when India could claim to have become self-sufficient.

Directions to State Governments for Providing Legal Aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*108 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI
SHRI M S PURTY

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have issued any directions to the State Governments for providing free legal aid to the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(b) whether some States have also decided to appoint Legal Advisors in all the districts and

(c) if so the names of such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Information is being collected from State Governments

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI May I know whether the Central Government will consider the provision of a pool for financial aid to be distributed to different States for free legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are constantly neglected in our democratic set up? What steps are to be taken immediately to encourage them?

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI This question comes under the administrative control of the Home Ministry As far as legal aid is concerned it is connected with the Ministry of law and I am answering only that question Block grants have been given to different States as part of the programme for social and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it is the States' programme to execute this through their legal aid programmes In some States it is being executed by the State Governments Meagre sums are given in the Fourth Plan and the beneficiaries are also small

श्री भागीरथ भंवर : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताया है : "नो सर" । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की आर्थिक स्थिति और सामाजिक स्थिति को सुधारने और उन के विकास के लिए जो कायदे-कानून बनाये जाते हैं क्या उन में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अवगत नहीं किया जाता है । मेरी जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन वर्गों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए कानून बनाये है और उन लोगों को कानूनी सहायता दी जा रही है । उडीसा बिहार और गुजरात में भी ऐसे कानून बने हुए है । क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को जानकारी दी है या नहीं, यदि हां तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इन वर्गों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिए कितना पैसा राज्य सरकारों को देती है और आगे भी वह उन को कितना पैसा देगी ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : मैं ने जवाब में कहा है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में इस तरह का कोई डायरेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है । लेकिन इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि लीगल एड की कोई योजना नहीं है या यह स्कीम नहीं चलती है । कई स्टेट्स में यह स्कीम चल रही है—होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत चल रही है । शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को लीगल एड देने के लिए बिहार गुजरात हरियाणा जम्मू-काश्मीर केरल मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक उडीसा पंजाब, राजस्थान पांडीचरी और त्रिपुरा में स्कीम चल रही है । इसी तरह शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को लीगल एड देने के लिए बिहार गुजरात केरल महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और दादरा तथा नगर हवेली में स्कीम चल रही है । लेकिन इस के लिए एमाउंट बहुत

मीगर है—कही पचास हजार रुपये है और कही एक लाख रुपये है। लेकिन उस एमाउट को भी इस्तेमाल नही किया जाता है क्योकि इस बारे मे काफी प्रचार नही है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने भी कहा है कि इस बारे मे प्रचार काफी नही है। इस का प्रचार करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस के अतिरिक्त जो लोग इस योजना से फायदा उठाने वाले है वे भी इस मे फायदा उठाने की हालत मे नही होते है। इसलिए इस योजना के प्रचार का और उन लोगो को अधिक से अधिक फायदा पहुचने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्टेट सरकारो को इस बारे मे कहा गया है। हम लोग लोक सभा के सदस्य है। हम लोगो को यहा बताया जाता है कि फला फला राज्य सरकारो को अनुसूचित जातियो और अन्य पिछडी जातियो को कानूनी सलाह देने के लिए इतनी इतनी राशि दी गई है। हम लोग डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और अपनी अपनी कास्टीट्युएन्सीज मे काम करते है। जब इन वर्गो के लोग सताये जाते है तो हम सरकारी वकील को पकड कर कहते है कि तुम को। सहायता मिल रही है तुम इस बारे मे मदद करो क्या सरकार इस बारे मे सब स्टेटस को लिख कर भेजेगी ? इस बारे मे पूरी जानकारी सब सदस्यो को दी जाये ताकि हमारे क्षेत्र मे जो लोग उजाडे जाते है सताये जाते है जिन को तग किया जाता है और जिन के साथ मारपीट की जाती है, उन की मदद के लिए हम सरकारी वकील को पकडे ?

डा० सरोजनी महिषी : यह योजना राज्य सरकारो द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती है। राज्य सरकारो के द्वारा हमे जो इनफर्मेशन मिलती है उस इनफर्मेशन को हम माननीय सदस्यों को दे देगे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पायट आफ आर्डर। हम लोग सदस्य है। यह सरकार हमारी बनाई हुई है। सरकार हम को सूचना क्यो नही देती है कि इस तरह की मदद दी जा रही है और आप इस मे योगदान कीजिए ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन से कहिये कि वह हम को सूचना क्यो नही देते है। यह सरकार हम लोगो ने बनाई है, राज्य सरकारो ने नही बनाई है। ये हम लोगो को सूचना दे।

डा० सरोजनी महिषी : यह योजना राज्य सरकारो द्वारा कार्यान्वित होती है। हम को जो स्टेटिस्टिकल इनफर्मेशन मिलती है हम उस को माननीय सदस्यो को भेज देगे।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री : मत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होने राज्य सरकारो को अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित जन-जातियो को कानूनी सहायता देने के सिलसिले मे कोई आदेश नही दिया है। पहले तो मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या मत्री महोदय इस तरह का आदेश देने की आवश्यकता नही समझती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार आदिवासियो और अनुसूचित जातियो को कानूनी सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध मे राज्य सरकारो को जो आर्थिक सहायता देती है उस को अपर्याप्त समझते हुए क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारो को और अधिक सहायता देने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है, यदि नही तो क्यो नही ?

डा० सरोजनी महिषी : मैने कहा है कि इस तरह का डायरेक्शन नही दिया गया है। लेकिन एडवाइस तो दी जाती है। और राज्य सरकारो का कमिटमेंट भी है क्योकि केन्द्रीय सरकार से उन को अनुदान मिल जाता है। लेकिन जो अनुदान अभी तक मिला है, उस का भी इस्तेमाल अभी तक नही हुआ है। इस का कारण यह है कि इस योजना का

प्रचार नही है और जिन लोगो को इस योजना मे लाभ उठाना चाहिए, वे भी इस से लाभ उठाने की हालत मे नही है। वे लोग इस योजना से और लाभ उठाए, उन को इस हालत मे लाने के लिए क्या किया जाये, इस बारे मे काफी सोच-विचार और विचार-विमर्श चलता रहता है। जस्टिस कृष्णा अय्यर कमेटी ने लीगल एड के सम्बन्ध मे एक रिपोर्ट दी है। उस ने उस मे एक रीकमेंडेशन दी है कि इस सम्बन्ध मे खास तौर पर एक लीगल एडवाइजर नियुक्त करना चाहिए, ताकि उन लोगो को अधिक से अधिक सख्या मे मदद पहुचाई जा सके। यह रीकमेंडेशन ला मिनिस्ट्री मे आ गई है।

Saving in Foreign Exchange after take-over of ESSO

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*109. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking over of the ESSO operations in India has affected any saving in foreign exchange since its take-over;

(b) if so, the total amount saved;

(c) whether Government have retained the advantage of the affiliate of an international oil company after taking over the ESSO operations;

(d) whether savings have been effected in the import of crude oil; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). Till recently, Exxon, the minority shareholders of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, were supplying Saudi Arabian Mix crude oil at prices below the prevailing market prices From November 74, they are supplying crude at prices same as those charged by the national oil company of the producing country for similar crude Exxon are also arranging for transportation of crude oil from Ras Tanura to Bombay at competitive freight rates. The foreign exchange saving on account of these two factors for the period March-October, 1974 is estimated at about Rs. 13 crores

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Answer has been furnished in reply to part (a) and (b).

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अध्यक्ष जी, मत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब मे बतलाया है कि रियायती दर मे तेल मिलने और ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन मे कम्पीटीटिव फ्रेट रेट की सुविधा मिलने से 13 करोड रुपये के फौरन एक्सचेन्ज की बचत हुई है। मै जान चाहता हूं कि इस मे रियायती दर तेल मिलने मे कितने फौरन एक्सचेन्ज की बचत हुई और ट्रान्सपोटशन से कितनी बचत हुई ?

दूसरा प्रश्न–ये दोनों रियायते आप को कब तक मिलती रहेगी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जहा तक फ्रेट ट्रास्पोर्टशन का सवाल है उस मे करीब करीब 1.6 करोड का लाभ हुआ। जहा तक तेल के दामो का ताल्लुक है, मैने बतलाया है जनवरी, 1974 से नवम्बर, 1974 तक वे जो क्रूड आयल हम को देते थे, वह कम दाम मे देते थे, जिस मे 13 करोड का लाभ हुआ। लेकिन बाद मे स्थिति बदल गई। जो इन के सप्लाई करने वाले थे उन्होंने रायल्टी और टैक्स बढा दिया, जिस की वजह से बाद से कोई फायदा नही हुआ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : क्या वर्मा शैल और कालटेक्स को भी ऐसी सुविधायें मिली हुई है ? यदि मिली हुई है तो उन को भी नैशनलाइज करने मे क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय वे उस दाम पर नही देते है। 1974 के बाद तो स्थिति ही बदल गई है। आप जानते है कि अरब दुनिया ने तेल के दाम बढा दिये, उन्होने रायल्टी और टैक्स बढा दिया, जिस से सारी स्थिति मे परिवर्तन हो गया, इस लिये सस्ता तेल मिलने का प्रश्न अब नही रहा। फिर भी हम सरकारी लेवल पर प्रयत्न कर रहे है कि हम को तेल सुविधाजनक रेट पर मिल जाय और बहुत जल्दी हम ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेंगे जिस मे आप सब को सन्तोष होगा।

चुनावों में काले धन और विदेशी प्रभाव की भूमिका

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*110. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि हमारे चुनावों मे काले धन और विदेशी प्रभाव का उपयोग होता है,

(ख) सरकार को सब से पहले इसकी जानकारी कब मिली और इस बीच इस सबध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) क्या चुनावो मे काले धन का प्रयोग रोकने के लिये उम्मीदवार तथा उसके दल और मित्रो के लिए उनके द्वारा किए गए समूचे खर्चों का स्त्रोत घोषित करना अनिवार्य हो जायगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Government has only information about the expenditure incurred by the candidate or his election agent at the election, as shown in the account of such expenditure under section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. As regards the use of Foreign money and influence in election, the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24th December, 1973, *inter alia* seeks to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain individuals, organisations or other associations which include candidates at elections and political parties.

(c) Proposals for amendment of election law were considered by a Joint Committee of Parliament, specially constituted in pursuance of assurances given by the previous Law Ministers and a Bill to comprehensively amend the Representation of the People Acts 1950 and 1951, generally based on the recommendations made by that Committee in its Report was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 20th December, 1973 and is pending consideration in that House. Regarding election expenses, Government have an open mind in the matter and will hold discussions with the leaders of political parties in this behalf.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशों से जो धन आता है और जिस का चुनावो पर बडा खराब प्रभाव पडता है, उस को रोकने के लिये जब यहा माग की गई तो उस के बारे मे जाच की गई। उस जाच का प्रतिवेदन भी आया था, किन्तु सार्वजनिक हित मे सरकार ने उस को सदन के पटल पर नही रखा। फिर भी मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उस प्रतिवेदन के पढने के बाद सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुची है कि विदेशो से जो धन आता है उस का चुनावो पर प्रभाव पडता है ? यदि हा, तो उस को रोकने के लिये कौन से कारगर उपाय आज तक आप ने अपनाये और वे कहा तक फलदायी रहे ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि 1967 के चुनाव के बाद इस तरह की आशंका जब यहां प्रकट की गई तो होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इन्टेलिजैन्स ब्यूरो को इस की जांच का आदेश दिया। उन्होंने जांच के बाद 1967 और 1968 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और फिर 14 मई, 1969 को वह रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने पेश की गई। माननीय सदस्य को शायद मालूम नहीं है कि वह रिपोर्ट यहां भी पेश की गई थी और उसी के आधार पर यह बिल फारेन कन्ट्रीब्यूशन (रेगुलेशन) बिल, 1973 सदन के सामने पेश किया गया और जो अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : बिल पास होने में तो अभी समय लगेगा। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे है ? यदि आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे है कि पैसा आता है और उस का प्रभाव होता है तो फिर आप ने कौन से ऐसे कारगर उपाय बनाये है जिस से इस को रोका जा सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों ही कर्णाटक की हिन्दी बोलते है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : सरकार ने विचार कर के ही यह काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल पेश किया है। उसके बारे में अगर माननीय सदस्य कुछ कहना चाहते है तो अलग से सूचना दे सकता हूं। बिल पर जब डिसकशन होगा, तब उस पर विचार विमर्श किया जायगा, अभी तो वह ज्वाइन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने है, एविडेन्सेज कलक्ट हो रही है। जब उस पर सदन में विचार होगा, तब माननीय सदस्य उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकते है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, विदेशों से धन आने के बारे में बिल का हवाला मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, वह बिल कब तक पास होगा, कहा नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन तब तक तो चुनाव हो जायेंगे।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, काले धन के प्रयोग की दृष्टि से भी एक सुझाव आया था और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया था कि कोई दल अपने उम्मीदवार के लिये जो खर्च करता है उस को भी गिनना चाहिये, लेकिन उस पर आप ने अध्यादेश जारी करके पानी फेर दिया। पार्टि पर जो खर्चा करती है वे अपने खर्चे का ब्यारा दे दें, लेकिन आप ने उस को भी मन्जूर नहीं किया। इस के लिये सब के साथ बैठ कर आप तब तक किसी नतीजे पर पहुचेंगे और तब तक के लिये आपके सामने कोन से कदम है ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : मैंने कहा है कि सैन्ट्रल इन्टेलिजैन्स ब्यूरो ने रिपोर्ट दी थी, और उस के आधार पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने ब्लैक मनी और फोरन मनी के बारे में यहां स्टेटमैन्ट दिया था। इलैक्ट रल रिफार्म्ज के बारे में यहां चर्चा होती है -- ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट भी दी है। ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी ने यह भी सोचा था कि पालिटीकल पार्टीज के द्वारा जो खर्चा होता है उस का कैन्डीडेट के इलैक्शन खर्च में इन्क्लूड न किया जाय इस में बहुत सी प्रेक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज है और यही सोच कर उन्होंने कन्सीड कर दिया। आप को यह मालूम है ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी ने इस के बारे में प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज महसूस की थी, इस लिए इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है . .

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप की क्या राय है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन की क्या राय है--जो होम मिनिस्टर ने हाउस में रखा है, वही उन की राय है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know from the learned hon. Minister whether the Law Ministry has advised the Finance Ministry that the election expenses shown are not allowable deductions for purposes of computation of total income of an assessee? May I know, firstly whether such an advice has been given by the Law Ministry and, if so, what is the basis of such advice? If the election expense is not to be allowed as a deduction for computation of total income, is it not a direct incentive to black money being used for election purposes?

DR SAROJINI MAHISHI: These are all suggestions given by the hon. Members ...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE Which suggestion?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: .... at the time of discussing the electoral reforms, because there are many more aspects of this question. Therefore, at the time of discussing the electoral reforms this can be taken into consideration.

SHRI N. K P. SALVE Sir, I seek your protection.

MR SPEAKER: Black Money will elect black MPs.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Whether any instruction has been issued by the Law Minister, I do not know... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER I cannot judge from their faces.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेन्यूली : मान्यवर, कुछ समय पहले समाचार पत्रों में समाचार छपा था कि सरकार राजनीतिक दलों को कम्पनीज द्वारा दिये जाने वाले दान के प्रतिबन्ध को हटाने जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस प्रतिबन्ध के हटने से जो काला धन अब तक राजनीतिक दलों को दिये जाने का आरोप है वह बन्द हो जायेगा ? या उसके बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय समझती हैं कि काले धन को रोकने के लिये कोई और उपाय सोचना पड़ेगा ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : यह सारी बातें, काले धन को बन्द करने के बारे में हमेशा विचार रहता ही है कि कौन कौन से उपाय इस के बारे में तय है।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेन्यूली : मैं कम्पनी डोनशन्ज के बारे में जानना चाहता हू ।

डा० सरोजनी महिषी : इस तरह का एक बिल भी लाने का विचार है ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : मान्यवर, आमतौर से इलेक्शन में बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा होता है इस को सब लोग मानते है । और यह भी बात सही है कि बहुत ज्यादा धन कहा से आता है उन सोर्सेज का पता लगाना बडा कठिन है और सब एक दूसरे को कहते रहते है उसकी तह में जाए बिना । क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है कि नामिनेशन पेपर्स फाइल करने से ले कर प्रचार तक का समय घटा दिया जाय, एक महीने के बजाय 15 दिन या 10 दिन सप्ताह का समय कर दिया जाय जिस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा इन्वेस्ट न हो । इस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : जी हा, यह भी विचाराधीन है ।

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: The hon. Minister has just now said that Government has got an open mind regarding electoral reforms. For the last few months the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and also now the Law Minister have been stating in the House and outside that Government have an open mind regarding electoral reforms and that they want to discuss all these issues regarding black money and foreign money with Opposition parties and leaders, but the

Govefnment have not taken a tangible step on this issue as yet. How long do the Government think they will take to sit with the Opposition parties or leaders and elements who have been demanding electoral reforms and what is in the mind of the Government?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Minister has also expressed on the floor of the House that he would like to discuss this matter with Opposition Members. As early as possible an opportunity will be found to discuss the matter with hon. Members.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: We are back to where we were.

Production of Crude Oil from Assam Oil Fields

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*111. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of crude from Assam oil fields of the O&NGC is proposed to be increased;

(b) if so, by how much;

(c) whether O&NGC has launched the programme "operation quick oil" to intensify exploration for increasing indigenous production;

(d) whether the programme envisages drilling of additional oil wells; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to increase crude oil production from the oilfields of ONGC in Assam from the present rate of 0.8 million tonnes per annum to about 1.2 million tonnes per annum by 1975-76. Further increase progressively to about 2.25 million tonnes per annum by 1977-78 as per latest assessment is also anticipated

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In addition to the existing 128 oil wells, the programme envisages drilling of about 23 additional wells in the Lakwa-Lakmani and Rudrasagar fields.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Q. No. 117 is also an identical Question.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This was already considered, I come to the House before considering all that.

SHRI P. GANGADEB. In view of the oil shortage and the heavy import bills consequent on heavy prices of imported raw material and machinery, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the crash oil programme of Assam specially to increase the work of deep drilling of the existing wells to achieve quick results for our-self sufficiency.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I have already mentioned about the emphasis on crash programme and "operation quick oil". I would like to state that the programme involves drilling of about 23 additional wells in the Lakwa-Lakmani and Rudrasagar fields and drilling of about 75 more wells in Galeki fields. The programme further involves laying of flow lines, construction of trunk pipeline connecting to Lakwa field and provision of storage and crude oil conditioning facilities at Moran.

Over and above that, we are already intensifying and increasing the exploration work in the nearabout oil fields of neighbouring places where geological and seismic investigations give us some encouragement.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would further like to know whether the orders placed by the ONGC on the USSR for supply of some sophisticated equipment for working out these Assam oil wells have been implemented. What is the present position of the works that are going ahead?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We have placed an order and an agreement has been reached for the supply of rigs from USSR so that we might increase the tempo of work in Assam. We hope that the rigs will arrive very shortly.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: The hon. Minister in his statement has said that there is an expansion programme upto 1.2 million tonnes for 1975-76 and to the extent of 2.25 million tonnes in 1977-78. May I know from the hon. Minister if the necessary funds are available to finance these expansions?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister in reply to part (c) and (d) said, "Yes, Sir". May I know whether he is in a position to say, at this stage, whether both the programmes mentioned in part (c) and (d) are meeting with any reasonable success and, if so, what are those areas in which success has been obtained and whether the explorations are taking place, besides Assam, in Gujarat and other parts of the country?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The success depends upon our ability to stick to the programme. We try to stick to the programme. Sometimes, we fail and we are not able to stick to the programme because of either logistic reasons or rigs not being available to us or some particular oil well is giving trouble and we have got to slow it down. We are trying to do our best. So far as Gujarat is concerned, Gujarat programme of exploration, according to my personal view, is going on quite well.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is about Assam.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the additional availability of crude oil in Assam, provision has been made to refine it within that State by setting up another refinery or by expanding the existing refinery at Gauhati or the proposed refinery at Bongaigaon.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIA: It has already been answered by me. We are trying our best to examine the possibility of expansion of the two refineries and if it is possible, we shall certainly do it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Improvement in Coal Supply to Railways

*101. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no improvement in coal supply position to Railways during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the demand and supply position during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). With the increase in production and offer of steam coal, the supplies of coal for Railways have picked up to meet the requirements of Railways.

The demand and supply during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Anticipated requirements (in Million tonnes)	Supplies (in Million tonnes)
1972-73 . . .	14·8	14·8
1973-74 . .	14 6	13 4
1974-75 (Upto Jan. 75)	12 o	11·8

Contract with Saudi Arabia for Crude Oil

*102. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of entering into a long term contract by Saudi Arabia with India for the supply of 4 to 5 million tonnes of crude every year; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present.

Kerosene Oil Quota for States

*105. SHRI S. N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the Kerosene oil quota of States;

(b) if so, the quantity to be increased for each State;

(c) whether any special steps have been taken for the supply of Kerosene oil to the rural areas and hilly areas; and

(d) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The cut on kerosene was relaxed in November 1974 and some increases made in the State quotas. This level of allocation is proposed to be maintained for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Arrangements for distribution of Kerosene Oil in the rural and hilly areas are made by the State Governments. Necessity for making adequate arrangements for this purpose has been stressed and the State Governments requested to give special attention to it

Recommendations of Hathi Committee on Drug Industry

*106. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hathi Committee Report has been received by Government;

(b) whether Government are considering a new comprehensive policy on drugs in the light of the Report;

(c) whether brand names of select drugs are to be abolished;

(d) whether Government are considering to overhaul the drug manufacturing sector; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No.LT-8996/75].

Import of six million tonnes of additional crude

*112. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import 6 million tonnes of additional crude annually for the next five years;

(b) if so, which are the countries being approached or are likely to be approached for additional crude supplies; and

(c) what will be the total foreign exchange involved in the transaction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

1971 के लोक सभा के लिये चुनाव में खर्च किया गया काला धन

*113. **श्री आर० बी० बड़े** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971 के लोक सभा के लिये चुनाव में अनुमानत: कितना काला धन खर्च किया गया ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : सरकार को अभ्यार्थी या उसके निर्वाचन अधिकर्ता द्वारा निर्वाचन में किए गए उस व्यय के बारे में ही जानकारी है जो लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 77 के अधीन ऐसे व्यय के खाते में दर्शाया गया है।

Plan for production of drugs in Indigenous Sector

*114. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for production of vital drugs in consultation with the indigenous sector of the drug industry is being worked out so as to meet the 5th plan targets for drugs and pharmaceuticals;

(b) whether any steps are being taken through expansion of indigenous chemical industry to minimise our dependence on foreign suppliers for vital life saving drugs, basic and intermediate chemicals and thus help the rural population; and

(c) whether any time-bound national drug development programme is contemplated so as to step up production and take the medicines to a large percentage of our rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) to (c) According to the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the drugs turnover in the country would increase to Rs. 500 crores per annum by 1978-79. This would involve production of Rs. 150 to Rs 200 crores of bulk drugs. In the context of the approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan and with a view to step up production, Government in its industrial licensing policy of 1973 has consolidated the core industries of importance to the national economy. Industries having direct linkage with such industries and industries with long term export potential have been identified as of basic, critical and of strategic importance for the growth of the economy have been included in Appendix I of the said policy. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry is one of the industries included in Appendix I. For the production of vital drugs, the draft

plan also makes provision for expansion of the role of the Public Sector.

Government have appointed a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi and the terms of reference of this Committee *inter alia* include:—

"To recommend measures necessary for ensuring that the Public Sector attains a leadership role in the manufacture of basic drugs and formulations, and in research and development".

"To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and particularly of the Indian and small scale industries sector. In making its recommendation the committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the industry"

The Committee is expected to submit its report by April, 1975. It has furnished to Government a list of essential drugs and common house-hold medicines which will be required to be manufactured in large quantities The details are being worked out for ensuring adequate production. Discussions have been held with the representatives of Indian Medical Association and the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association regarding the role which the indigenous sector of the drug industry should play in making available drugs in adequate quantities to meet the requirements of the Country. The Indian Sector has agreed to submit a blue print shortly. This sector has also been asked to prepare a scheme for production of mass consumption drugs at cheap prices and to identify such drugs out of the list of the Hathi Committee. Further consultation with them will follow to draw up time bound programme of production/expansion of such drugs.

Survey for Petroleum in Arabian Sea touching Karnataka State

*115. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to see whether petroleum is available in the portion of Arbian sea touching the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints about the functioning of Election Commission

*116. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the functioning of Election Commission;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No complaints have been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Second Sagar Samrat

*117. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has been approached for second Sagar Samrat recently; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Japanese Government thereto and the foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Coal-based fertilizer plant at Korba

*118 SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the construction of the coal-based fertilizer plant at Korba has been postponed again, and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) No Sir. The implementation of the project is however being rephased with due regard to the resources position.

(b) Does not arise.

Seismic survey for Oil exploration in bay of Bengal and Kutch Basin

*119. SHRI VIJAYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seismic survey for oil exploration in the Kutch basin has been completed; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and when the drilling is expected to be started there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) The reconnaissance seismic survey in offshore Kutch basin has been completed.

(b) The reconnaissance seismic survey has indicated structural possibilities and details seismic surveys are therefore to be conducted shortly. It is only after the data of such detailed seismic survey is processed and interpreted that a decision can be taken about drilling wells.

Proposal of Oil India to drill 80 wells in North East India

*120. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Oil India has a proposal to drill 80 wells in North East India by 1981; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 75 of these wells are proposed to be drilled in their mining lease areas in Nahorkatiya, Moran and Dum Duma, and five wells in their petroleum Exploration Licence area in Ningru Oil India Limited have already replaced their two old drilling rigs A third is expected to be replaced towards the end of this year and enquiries are in hand about a fourth rig.

Labour Relations in Railways

1001. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the labour relations in the Railways throughout the country are now satisfactory?

THE DEPUTY MINITER IN THE MINITRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Labour relations, which were affected during the May, 1974 strike, have shown considerable improvement now.

Branded Drugs produced by Foreign Drug Firms

1002. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether brand names and trade names of foreign drug manufacturing firms are popular in India and have a stronghold in Indian market, enjoying a sort of monopoly; and

(b) whether Government propose to ask the multinational drug firms operating in India to pay back or repatriate huge amount of foreign exchange earned as excess profits on their drugs marketed in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Most of the drug formulations manufactured in India are being marketed under brand names or trade names by foreign as well as Indian firms. The share of foreign majority companies in manufacture of bulk drugs and formulations is estimated at about 33 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

(b) The prices of drugs are controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The Order provides for two schemes of pricing, the General and the Alternative Under the General Scheme prices are fixed in accordance with a formula laid down in paras 6 & 7 of the DPCO while under the Alternative Scheme prices of formulations can be approved as a package provided that profitability on an overall basis does not exceed 15 per cent on the turn-over. In case a company secures profit exceeding this limit they are required to fund it separately and utilise such earnings on purposes specified in the Order with the permission of the Government. After the report of the Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is received a view will be taken as to any amendments necessary in the DPCO 1970.

Expenditure on Drilling Wells

1003. SHRI B. S. BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far spent by Government for drilling wells in different parts of the country; and

(b) the amounts earmarked for drilling during 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) The total amount spent so far by ONGC upto 31/3/1974 for drilling wells in different parts of the country (exclusive of depreciation and interest) comes to Rs. 21,334.37 lakhs This figure for OIL (in which Government holds 50 per cent share) is Rs. 5700 lakhs approximately upto 31-12-1974.

(b) The above estimated figure for ONGC for the financial year 1974-75 inclusive of depreciation is Rs. 2929.71 lakhs and for OIL for the year 1975, it is estimated at Rs. 580 lakhs (exclusive of deprication and interest).

Licences issued to Foreign Firms during Fourth Plan

1004. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many extensions were made in the Fourth Plan period for issuing C.O.B. licences, permission letters, industrial licences, no-objection certificates for the foreign firms having more than 26 per cent foreign equity; and

(b) how many proposals of Indian firms were refused during this period for manufacturing drugs and what were the grounds for making these extensions for foreign firms and what were the items and capacities granted and imported raw materials and, foreign exchange involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No extension was made in the period for issuing COB licences, industrial licences etc. during the Fourth Plan Period. Industrial licences/approvals are being granted in accordance with the Policy of the Government in force from time to time. However, the delays in submission of applications within the prescribed time limit were condoned in some cases based upon the merit of each case concerned. The details of such cases where delays were condoned are being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House. Details of applications rejected from the Indian companies during the Fourth Plan Period are also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Confirmation of Stenographers on Northern Railway

1005. SHRI LALJI BHAI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Stenographers in two major Pay Scales *viz.* Rs. 330—560 and Rs. 425—700 are kept as temporary on Northern Railway;

(b) percentage of temporary Stenographers in the above two pay scales;

(c) whether sometime ago the Railway Board issued orders that those who have worked for three years continuously even on 'work-charge posts should be confirmed; and

(d) whether this order has not been implemented on Northern Railway so far as the Stenographers in the above two categories are concerned and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SNGH): (a) No.

(b) Rs. 330-560(RS) 20 per cent.
Rs. 425-700 (RS) 24 per cent.

(c) No, the orders were that a percentage of work-charged posts should also be sanctioned as permanent to enable confirmation.

(d) 22 posts in the lower grade and 3 in the higher grade have been sanctioned permanently. Some clarification was asked for from the Railway Board in January 1975 by the Northern Railway about confirmation. This clarification has since been given and confirmations to the extent of the permanent posts will take place shortly.

Representation from All India Railway Accounts Employees Association regarding certain demands

1006. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation from the All India Railway Accounts Employees Association, regarding certain demands of the Accounts Staff has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the main demands of the Accounts Staff and steps taken to finalise each demand?

THE DEPUTY MINITER IN THE MINITRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement indicating the demands and the action taken thereon is attached.

Statement

Demand No. 1 Up-grading in the Accounts Department

The proposal regarding restructuring of non-gazetted cadres of Railways including those of Accounts Departments is under consideration of Government.

Demand No. 2 First Class passes to old Second Class Pass Holders

The question of grant of first class passes to staff who were entitled to old second class passes consequent upon the withdrawal of second class accommodation from Indian Railways w.e.f. 1st April 1974 has been examined on more than one occasion but it was not found possible to agree to the suggestion. Consequent upon the revision of pay scales on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the pay limits for eligibility to different classes of passes have been revised and in accordance with the revised pay limits, staff appointed to railway service prior to 1-8-1969 are issued first class passes if their pay is more than Rs. 515 and to those appointed on or after 1-8-1969 if their pay is Rs. 575. Others are issued the existing second class pass. However, railway employees whose pay is above Rs. 360 are permitted to travel in second class sleeper coaches (2 tier or 3 tier) without payment of surcharges.

Demand No. 3. Recruitment of children of Railway employees

Vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment are reserved at present for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and ex-servicemen on the following basis:

Scheduled Castes	15%	The total reservation for the SC & ST and Ex-servicemen should not exceed 20 percent
Scheduled Tribes	7½%	
Ex-servicemen	10% for Class III 20% for Class IV	

Dependents of railway employees who die leaving their families in indigent circumstances are considered for appointment on the Railways on compassionate grounds. However, it has recently been decided that 20 per cent of the posts covered by the direct recruitment should be filled by Railway Administrations taking into account the need for giving due consideration to sons/daughters of Railway employees who have rendered loyal service under difficult and trying conditions.

Demand No. 4 Complimentary passes to Class IV staff

The question of granting post-retirement complimentary passes to Class IV staff on the same scale as admissible to Class III staff has been considered on more than one occasion but it was not found justified to liberalise the existing number of post-retirement passes to Class IV staff.

Demand No. 5 Free suburban Card-passes to Railway employees

The question of residential Card Passes/Concession Season Tickets to Railway employees to travel daily between their places of work and residences was considered as far back as in 1953 and it was decided by the Government that the facility could not be extended over the sections where it was not in vogue prior to 14-12-1953.

Demand No. 6 Incentive to the Accounts staff on passing Appendix IIA and Appendix III-A examinations

According to the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, the grant of incentive increments on passing Appendix II and Appendix III examinations are to be made uniform in all the Accounts Offices of Central Government. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

रेलवे की चोरियों में रेल कर्मचारियों का हाथ होना

1007. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या गत वर्ष रेलवे की चोरियों में रेल कर्मचारियों का प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रुप से हाथ होने का पता चला था और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : जी हां। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और रेल सम्पत्ति (विधिविरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम के अधीन 1974 के दौरान 2378 ऐसे रेल कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये जिनका हाथ बुक किये गये परेषणों और रेलवे के सामानों और फिटिंगों की चोरी और उठाई-गिरी मे था। उपलब्ध साक्ष्य के अनुसार, उन पर मुकदमे चलाये गये है। उनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाइयां की गयी हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे स्टेशनों की मरम्मत तथा विकास के लिये धन की व्यवस्था

1008. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ रेलवे स्टेशनों की मरम्मत तथा विकास करने की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान उन के लिए धन राशि प्रदान की है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने ?

जरेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) वर्तमान यातायात के लिए मध्य प्रदेश रेलवे स्टेशनों का अधिक विस्तार करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है। समूची रेल प्रणाली पर सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत नियमित रूप से यथा आवश्यक आवधिक अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत कार्य किये जाते हैं। हर वर्ष स्टेशनों के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत, यात्री सुविधाओं तथा मामूली परिवर्धन और परिवर्तन के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था की जाती है। यही व्यवस्था इस वर्ष भी की गयी है। निधी की आवंटन रेलवे वार किया जाता है। राज्यवार अलग से कोई आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है।

Equitable Price Structure for Wagons

1009. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee of experts has been set up by Government to recommend an equitable price structure for all current wagons and consider extending the existing escalation clause to include bought-out components;

(b) if so the terms of reference of this committee; and

(c) when this committee is expected to give its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A committee consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies and Wagon India (P) Ltd. has been appointed to examine the representations of the wagon industry for suitable revision of prices in the concluded contracts which are claimed to have become unremunerative.

(c) The committee is expected to submit its recommendations shortly.

New Fertilizer Units set up under Fertilizer Corporation of India

1010. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India or independent fertilizers factories have been sanctioned or opened during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the new units/factories alongwith their locations;

(c) if not, whether there is any plan to open new units/factories during 1975-76; and

(d) the names of the places alongwith States where these units/factories are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Government have sanctioned the setting up of the following projects in the public sector during the current financial years:—

1. Fertilizer Corpn. of India.

Trombay IV & V Expansion at Trombay.

2. National Fertilizers Ltd.

Bhatinda Project in Punjab.

Panipat Project in Haryana.

In addition, Government have also issued letters of intent for the creation of fertilizer capacity in the private and cooperative sectors as follows:—

1. Shriram Chemicals Ltd. for expansion of their facilities at Kota in Rajasthan.

2. Gujarat State Fertilizer Company for expansion of their facilities at Baroda in Gujarat.

3. Nagarjuna Fertilizers Ltd. for setting up a fertilizer plant at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh.

4. Karnataka State Industrial and Development Corporation for setting up facilities at Mangalore.

5. I.F.F.C.O. for setting up a fertilizer plant at Phulphur in U.P.

The fertilizer plant of IFFCO has just gone into production. During 1975-76, the fertilizer plants at Barauni (Bihar), Namrup Expansion (Assam), Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu) and Mangalore (Karnataka), Cochin II in Kerala, Sindri Rationalisation in Bihar, Gorakhpur in U.P. and Khetri Project in Rajasthan are expected to be commissioned.

Loss incurred due to increase in fares

1011. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have suffered a loss on account of the recent increase in fares;

(b) if so, the amount of loss estimated; and

(c) the amount of loss incurred on account of increase of freight?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) and (b). No. The passenger traffic measured in terms of number of passengers originating, which had shown a decline of 6.69 per cent upto September, 1974 (excluding the month of May, 1974, when there was a strike by Railwaymen) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (excluding May, 1973), registered a decline of only 3.61 per cent in the four months October, 1974 to January, 1975 (when the increased fares were in force) compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In fact, the number of passengers originating has recorded an increase of 1.4 and 1 8 per cent in December, 1974 and January, 1975 respectively, compared to the corresponding months of the last year.

(c) The freight traffic in terms of tonnes originating has increased by about 6.6 million tonnes in the four months October, 1974 to January,

1975 (when the increased freight rates were in force) over the same period of last year. The question of any loss on account of increase in freight rates does not, therefore, arise.

Progress of work done on Konkan Railway

1012. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work undertaken by the Railways two years back has not made any further progress on the Konkan Railway, if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether in view of the fuel crisis, Railways do not consider it to be an urgent work;

(c) whether there is no other mode of transport except road transport which is very expensive and inconvenient for the poor people in this region; and

(d) taking into consideration the importance of Western coast whether Government consider the rail link between Bombay and Mangalore to be a must?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SNGH): (a) to (d). Earth work on the Apta-Dasgaon portion of the Apta-Mangalore Railway Project was taken up during 1973 as a drought relief measure and was executed by the Maharashtra State Government at their cost. Out of total quantity of 18.90 lakhs cubic metres of earth work, 1.07 lakhs cubic metres was completed by the State Government. The work was stopped by the State Government on 15-6-1973 as the drought conditions improved. The Final Location Survey between Apta and Dasgaon has been completed and the reports are under examination. Final Location Survey between Dasgaon and Ratnagiri including spot checks between Ratnagiri and Mangalore is in progress. The proposal for construction of line from Apta to Mangalore will be considered further after the surveys are completed, and reports examined. The severe constraint on the availability of funds will have to be taken into account while taking a decision on the project.

Railway Tracks displaced by Earthquake

1013. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earthquake has become very common in various parts of the country like Himachal Pradesh, Badrinath, different parts of Garhwal Division and Motihari in Bihar;

(b) the number of the Railway tracks displaced by recent earthquake in various parts of India;

(c) the area it covers; and

(d) the total estimated loss to the Railway property thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Though earthquakes have taken place in some parts of the country referred to by the Hon'ble Member, it cannot be said that they have become very common, in the areas served by the Railway system. There have been no damages to Railway tracks or structures in the recent past due to earthquakes.

Demand for providing Two-Tier Sleeper Coaches in Trains running between Miraj and Latur

1014. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand was made to the Divisional Superintendent, Sholapur Division at the time of his

recent visit to Miraj for providing two-tier sleeper coaches on trains running between Miraj to Latur on South Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Second class two-tier sleeper coaches have been provided by No. 8 KL Kurduvadi-Latur Mixed and No. 5 LK Latur-Kurduvadi Mixed trains. It is proposed to provide second class two-tier sleeper coaches on No. 3 KM Kurduvadi-Miraj Passenger and No. 2 MK Miraj-Kurduvadi Passenger trains as and when such coaches become available.

Arrival and Departure timings of Passenger Trains at Buxar and Arrah on 25-11-73

1015. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the arrival and departure timings of passenger trains (down) at Buxar and Arrah stations on 25-11-1973 between 00.00 hours to 10 00 hours;

(b) whether any first class ticket from Buxar to Arrah was issued on 25-11-73 at Buxar Railway station; and

(c) if so, its number and approximate time of its issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a)

		86 Dn	16 Dn	8 Dn	68 Dn	320 Dn	400 Dn
Buxar	A.	1 28	1 57	6 22	8 15	8 30	9 27
	D.	1·36	2·05	6 30	8 23	8 38	9 39
Arrah	A.	2 45	3·20	7 27	9 32	388 Dn .	..
	D.	2 49	3·25	7 32	9 37	7 57	

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Stations Built in Panskura-Haldia Link

1016. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Stations built in the Panskura-Haldia link;

(b) the cost of each station;

(c) whether any passenger trains move in this link, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) action taken in this regard upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) (a) Nine stations.

(b) Rs. 8 lakhs (average).

(c) and (d). This line has not yet been opened for passenger traffic. It has been decided to introduce EMU services in this section for which it is

necessary to construct high level platforms and also to complete the electrification. Passenger trains on the Panskura-Haldia Section will be introduced immediately after the construction of high level platform and the electrification are completed.

Production of Alcohol

1017. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to meet the requirements, imports of alcohol had risen much beyond the earlier anticipated estimates of 50 millions litres;

(b) if so, in view of the tight foreign exchange position and high prices of alcohol in international markets; whether Government have felt it necessary to maximise production of this vital raw material and economise on its non-industrial use: and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to ensure that domestic production increased and alcohol-based chemical industries are able to function smoothly and distribution of alcohol and molasses is done rationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No import of industrial alcohol was permitted during the year 1974 and no proposal for its import in 1975 is presently under consideration.

(b) and (c). Production of alcohol depends upon the availability of molasses which in turn is dependent upon sugar cane crop. With a view to obtaining optimum production of alcohol with the available sugar mill molasses a provision has been made in 1972 in the Molasses Control Order, 1961 for separate funding by the producers of 33 per cent of the price fixed for molasses to be utilized for erection of adequate storage facilities. Central Government had advised the State Governments in 1972 to accord priority to the allocation of alcohol for industrial use. The priorities were feasibility of augmenting the produc- of the Central Molasses Board held on 16th November, 1974.

Government is also examining the feasibility of augmenting the production of alcohol with Khandsari Molasses or other sources.

Profits of Private Companies and Business Houses

1018. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of the first 100 private companies, business houses or firms (excluding the public sector undertakings and State Governments' Corporations) who topped in making profits in 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) the amount of profits they made or losses incurred by them during the years mentioned above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The balance sheets of a large number of companies for the year 1973-74 have not so far been received. The balance sheets for the year 1974-75 are not yet due. As soon as all the balance sheets for the year 1973-74 are received, a study will be taken up and the required information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in placing orders for Wagons with the Manufacturers

1019. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for 12,000 wagons, for which tenders were invited recently by the Railways, have not been placed till now;

(b) if so, reasons for not placing the orders;

(c) whether the quotations given by the wagon manufacturers themselves are valid in the end of March this year; and

(d) reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) As the tenders have not yet been finalised the orders could not be placed.

(c) and (d). Tenders were opened on 16-12-1974 and they are valid upto 15th April, 1975. The tenders are under various stages of scrutiny and placement of orders will depend upon the availability of funds.

दवाईयों की बिक्री के लिये शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को लाइसेंस जारी करना

1020. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव उन के विचराधीन है जिसमे शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को दवाइयां बेचने के लाइसेंस दिये जायेंगे और उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष छूट, सुविधाएं तथा आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या और कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान तेल का उत्पादन

1021. **श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान देश में तेल का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानो पर तेल निकाला गया;

(ग) कितने नये स्थानों पर तेल प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) निकट भविष्य में तेल प्राप्त करने की क्या सम्भावनायें है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) 7.17 मिलियन मीटरी टन।

(ख) गुजरात एव असम मे पहले से प्रतिस्थापित तेल क्षेत्रों मे।

(ग) बंगाल की खाडी मे अरब सागर में महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ के अतिरिक्त भमि पर तेल का पता लगाने के लिए तामिल नाडु मे मन्दापाम, पश्चिम बगाल मे कुलनाला, काश्मीर मे चत्तरगाव, राजस्थान मे सुमेरवाली तलाई, त्रिपुरा मे वारामुरा, मेघालय में गोपीनाथ किला स्थान नये स्थान है जहां तेल खोजने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है।

(घ) यह ऊपर बनाए गये क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषण कार्य मे सफलता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Leasing out of 16 Plots under the Bombay Backbay Reclamation Scheme

1022. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Law Ministry has been drawn to the recent leasing out of 16 plots under the Bombay Backbay Reclamation Scheme, without calling for tenders, by the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to the alleged giving and taking of anything between Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 lakhs bribe by the builders and the Government people per plot, respectively;

(c) whether the Centre is in a position to say categorically that no plot from among these 16 plots, or part/parts thereof falls within the territorial waters of India covered by Article 297 of the Constitution;

(d) whether the Centre refused permission to the State Government to lease all these plots or raised objection to their leasing out or sought to defend its interests in the Writ Petition in the Court in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reason for not doing this?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Certain allegations of leasing out of plots under the Bombay Backbay Reclamation scheme without calling for tenders by the Government of Maharashtra have come to the notice of my Ministry through Writ Petition filed by Shri Piloo Mody and others in the Bombay High Court.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The points on which the Hon'ble Member is seeking information are subject matter of the writ petition filed in Bombay High Court (Misc. Petition No. 519 of 1974) by Shri Piloo Mody, Member of Parliament and others, which are sub judice. Union of India is one of the respondents in the said petition and steps have been taken for its representation

(e) Does not arise.

Exploration for Oil and Gas in Kashmir Valley

1023. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are working for the last so many months with the first rig to locate gas and oil at the Suthasukalam site in Kashmir valley;

(b) whether besides this there are other sites in the valley to be explored; and

(c) if so, what is the result obtained upto this day and future prospect thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Preparatory work to start exploratory drilling at Chattergam (Suthasukalam) is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir. Three more drilling sites have been released.

(c) Drilling is yet to start and the hydrocarbons prospects are yet to be assessed.

Railway Accidents during the last three months

1024. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway accidents have increased in the country during the last three months;

(b) if so, how many accidents took place in the months of December, 1974 and January, 1975;

(c) what are the main causes of these accidents;

(d) whether the accident on the 29th January, 1975 near Sealdah was the worst one and whether the Railwaymen are responsible for this accident; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to check these increasing rail accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Total number of train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways have decreased during November, 1974 to January, 1975 when compared with the preceding three months, August 1974 to October, 1974.

(b) During December, 1974 and January, 1975, there were 150 train accidents.

(c) Causes of these accidents are as under:—

Cause	No. of accidents
(i) Human failure . . .	74
(ii) Faliure of Equipment .	26
(iii) Accidental . . .	8
(iv) Sabotage	1
(v) Cause could not be estblished	2
(vi) Cause not yet finalised .	39

(d) The accident at Ultadanga Road station on 29-1-1975 was one of the major mishaps during the current financial year. The result of the Statutory inquiry report by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is awaited.

(e) Safety Organisations set up on the Railways have been engaged inculcating safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that the staff do not violate safety rules or indulge in shortcut methods. Thorough enquiries are held into all accidents and appropriate remedial measures are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling, interlocking, track circuiting etc. have also been made to the extent feasible. Since failure of persons other than railway staff is also responsible for causing a number of accidents, publicity campaigns are also conducted through various media to educate the public.

Adequate Wagon Supply for Coal beyond Mughal Sarai

1025. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon supply for coal loading beyond Mughal Sarai is inadequate;

(b) whether many States like U.P., Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are facing extreme coal shortage; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to supply adequate wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Demands for wagons placed on the Railways in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields for loading coal to destinations beyond Mughal Sarai are being met. With progressive improvement in coal availability more coal will be reached to various States in North India.

Convention on Drug Industry

1026. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the opinion expressed by country's top scientists and researchers in a convention held in New Delhi that the Indian dependence on foreign drug companies can be ended in two or three years without any import of foreign technology if Government acted with necessary political determination; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) National Convention on Economic Independence and Perspective of Drug Industry held on 21st and 22nd December, 1974 made the following recommendations with regard to Resarch and Development for the production of essential drugs so as to have self-reliance both in production of essential drugs and in the technology that is needed for their production:—

(1) There should be constant effort for the updating of technology in the production of those drugs particularly in the field of antibiotics and steroids so as to keep the technology at par with that in different parts of the world.

(2) In some limited cases where a technology has to be imported the effort of the indigenous R & D should be to use this technology as a base for further development and refining and improving upon this technology.

(3) The R & D laboratories should give high priority to develop (i) new delivery system for drugs by which the quantity of the drugs needed as also their side effects could be reduced; (ii) develop long acting drugs so that frequent need of patient to reach the doctor is reduced and thus help in obviating the doctor-patient ratio; (iii) there should be a systematic evaluation of the household remedies of the ayurvedic, Unani and other indigenous systems of medicines with a view to their adoption for mass use in the country.

(4) The basic research effort in the country should be devoted both to the development of new drugs in areas in which drugs are largely needed for the public health programmes in the country as also to develop competence in those areas of chemical technology and process design which are of critical importance for the development of the pharmaceutical industry.

(5) Special emphasis should be given to develop 'Formulation Technology' in the country.

(6) The R & D effort should be an integrated national effort in which all the research laboratories in the country both in the universities, national laboratories and public sector undertakings must take equal part. It is suggested that a national grid and a centralised agency should be developed which would on one side disseminate basic requirements of the pharmaceutical industry to these laboratories and on the other side coordinate the research effort made by these different organisations.

(7) There is need for a centralised information and documentation centre which would greatly help in the collection and dissemination of much needed information in this area. This centre would obviously have a large information bank to examine the patents.

(b) The report of the Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is expected to be received in April 1975 and further action with regard to Research and Development and other aspects concerning growth of drug industry in India and for minimising Indian dependence on foreign drug companies would be taken thereafter.

Projects for Conversion to Broad Gauge Line in Karnataka State

1027. SHRI D. B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the projects in Karnataka State which were approved for conversion of broad gauge line by the Central Government during the last three years; and

(b) how many out of them have been completed and number of the Railway's Projects which are still to be completed and the time by when they are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No conversion project was sanctioned during the last three years in the State of Karnataka. However, the Guntakal-Bangalore conversion project which was sanctioned in 1971 is in progress. The target date for the completion of this project is December, 1976 which is however, subject to availability of adequate funds.

British Offer of Assistance for Oil Exploration in India

1028. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has offered to help India in the interpretation of offshore oil exploration data;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this offer and the terms, if any, for the same; and

(c) the broad outlines of the equipment offered by U.K. for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). During the visit of Lord Balogh, Minister of State for Energy, U. K. to India in January 1975, matters of mutual interest concerning the oil situation were discussed He offered to provide facilities for training Indian personnel in the U. K. as also to depute their experts to India for short periods for rendering technical assistance to India in oil exploration and production.

(c) The offer does not envisage the supply of any equipment.

Agreement on Oil Price

1029. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government propose to persuade Kuwait and other oil producing countries to have five year agreement on the prices of oil; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P MAJHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Drugs created by Foreign Drug Firms

1030. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to know that the shortage of

Drugs has been artificially created by foreign drug manufacturing firms and larger houses in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government and action proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There is no general shortage of drugs in the country. Reports of occasional shortages of certain branded preparations are received from time to time but similar preparations of other manufacturers are generally available in the market. On receipt of such reports the matter is taken up with the concerned manufacturer who is asked to rush supplies to the areas from where the shortage has been reported.

Slow lifting of drugs and drug intermediates imported by the State Trading Corporation/Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited was reported on account of financial difficulties by the actual users. The problems arising out of the credit squeeze were discussed with the representatives of the Drug Industry at a meeting which was also attended by the representatives of the Department of Banking, Department of Revenue and Insurance, DGTD, Drugs Controller(I), State Trading Corporation and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited. It was clarified that necessary credit to a company can be given by the Banks, if its present credit utilisation and the justification for such credit was adequately explained.

पैट्रोल की खपत, उत्पादन और आयात

1031. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश मे पैट्रोल की कुल कितनी खपत है,

(ख) उक्त मांग को पूरा करने के लिये विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में पैट्रोल का आयात किया जाता है, और

(ग) देश मे विभिन्न साधनों से कितना पैट्रोल प्राप्त किया जाता है?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी०पी० माझी) : (क) से (ग): 1974 मे देश मे 1·26 मिलियन मीटरी टन मोटर स्पिरिट की कुल खपत हुई थी। उसी अवधि के दौरान देशीय उत्पादन 1·29 मिलियन मीटरी टन हुआ था और कोई आयात नही किया गया था।

Prices of Crude Oil charged from India

1033. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present international price of crude oil and petroleum products; and

(b) the prices charged from India by (i) Iran, (ii) Iraq (iii) Arabia and (iv) other Gulf states?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There are no international prices

of crude oil and petroleum products as these are determined by individual deals and are subject to fluctuations depending upon market conditions.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the price at which the crude supply has so far been arranged on a bilateral basis from Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The prices at which crude oil is being imported by the oil companies at present are as under:—

Name of the Company	*Price $/bbl*
Burmah-Shell (Light Iranian)	10.67
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (Arabian Mix)	10.42
Caltex (Arabian Light)	10.46

Agreement with U.A.E. for supply of Oil

1034. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates have agreed to supply oil to India on easy terms; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement reached in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The question of supply of crude oil from the United Arab Emirates is at a preliminary stage of discussion.

Complaints regarding Broken Seals of Gas Cylinders

1035. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that seals of gas cylinders supplied to consumers in Delhi are found broken; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to fix metres on the gas cylinders to check their content?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There have been occasional complaints of supply of gas cylinders with torn or missing paper seal tapes from the consumers as far as IOC and Burmah-Shell are concerned. HPC Gas Cylinders have a self closing cylinder valve which is pilfer proof and is protected by Nylon Cap screwed on to the valve and there is no seal.

Indane distributors are instructed that in case the consumer objects to accept the cylinder without the seal, it should be taken back and a sealed cylinder supplied to the consumer. Consumers can also insist on weighment of such cylinders before acceptance to check their contents.

(b) Tehnically, fixing of metres on domestic gas cylinders, as a part of the cylinder, is not feasible because of the safety hazard.

Progress on Construction of Fertilizer Plants

1036. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the construction of any new fertilizer plants during the year 1975;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether a number of plants are still under various stages of construction for the last few years; and

(d) if so, the reason for the slow pace of the completion of these plants and the measures being taken to expedite completion of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A new fertilizer project has been approved for implementation in the public sector during 1975. This project, which would be located at Panipat will have a capacity for the manufacture of 2.35 lakh tonnes of nitrogen in the form of urea. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 139.73 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 50.60 crores and would be based on fuel oil as feedstock.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The delay in the completion of projects has been mainly due to the delays in the delivery of imported and indigenous equipment, labour trouble etc. The implementation of projects is being continuously monitored and all possible remedial action is being taken to expedite their completion.

Technology for Oil Exploration offered by U.K.

1037. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. K. has offered new technology for oil exploration in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). During the visit of Lord Balogh, Minister of State for Energy, U. K. to India in January 1975, matters of mutual interest concerning the oil situation were discussed. He offered to provide facilities for training Indian personnel in the U. K. as also to depute their experts to India for short periods for rendering technical assistance to India in oil exploration and production.

Negotiations for take-over of Burmah Shell and Caltex

1038. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when exactly Government started negotiations with the managements of two foreign oil companies—Burmah-Shell and Caltex on the issue of take-over of these two companies;

(b) the reasons why so much time is being taken to finalise the deal;

(c) when exactly Government is expected to arrive at a final decision;

(d) whether it has been alleged that Government indecision on take-over and bureaucratic delays have resulted in loss worth crores in refining capacity in this country; and

(e) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Negotiations with Burmah-Shell and Caltex commenced during the latter part of the last year and are still in progress. It will be premature to disclose any further details at this stage.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Action taken on the Restrictive Trade Practices of Companies during 1972 and 1973

1040. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what action Gov-

ernment have taken against those companies about the Restrictive Trade Practices of which, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has made a report during the years 1972 and 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has not made any report to Government during the years 1972 and 1973 regarding restrictive trade practices of companies. Under section 87 of the M. R T. P. Act, 1969, the Commission exercises mandatory powers in respect of inquires into restrictive trade practices indulged in by undertakings. The question of Government taking any action in the matter does not, therefore, arise. The Member's attention is drawn in this connection, to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 13 on 18-2-1975.

Recovery of losses incurred by Railways due to Strike

1041. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have been making good the losses incurred due to the strike in May, 1974; and

(b) if so, the achievement so far during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. The revenue earning originating tonnage which had shown a drop of 5.3 million tonnes during April and May, 1974 compared to the previous year, showed good recovery and the position till the end of January, 1975 is that Railways moved 6.8 million tonnes of traffic more as compared to the corresponding ten months of the previous year.

As regards passenger traffic, the number of passengers originating had shown a drop of 46.8 per cent in May, 1974 compared with May, 1973. The extent of decline came down in subsequent months and there has been an uptrend in December, 1974 and January, 1975. The position to end of January, 1975 is a decline of about 9.8 per cent only against the decline of 26.8 per cent upto May, 1974, compared with the corresponding period of the last year.

Conversion of Bangalore-Guntakal Line into Broad Gauge Line

1042. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore-Guntakal broad gauge conversion work which began four years back is being delayed;

(b) whether Bangalore-Mysore broad gauge conversion is going to be put off; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) There has been some reduction in the allotment of funds in the current financial year due to curtailment in the Plan outlay for the Railways. The target date of completion of this project is therefore, likely to be postponed.

(b) and (c). Survey reports for this conversion project are under examination. A decision will be taken after the reports have been examined from all angles and subject to availability of funds.

Discussions held with Saudi Arabia Oil Minister on Oil Prices

1043. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any indication has been given by the Saudi Arabia Oil Minister that his country would like to lower the oil prices and freeze them for a lengthy period of time; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the talks held with him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). Saudi Arabia is known to be in favour of stability in oil prices. The discussions with the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister were of exploratory nature, and were on various possibilities of economic co-operation between the two countries.

Hoarding, Adulteration and Blackmarketing of Petroleum and Chemicals

1044. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the cases of hoarding, adulteration and blackmarketing of petroleum and chemicals during 1974;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to check this and to punish the guilty persons during this period, State-wise; and

(c) the number of such cases detected so far and the punishment awarded in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Information as to whether there has been any increase in the cases of hoarding, adulteration and blackmarketing of petroleum and chemicals during 1974 is not readily available as the checks on hoarding and blackmarketing are exercised by the State Governments. As far as adulteration of petroleum product is concerned, the following steps have been taken:—

(i) State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to ensure periodical sample checks on petrol sold from retail outlets and take appropriate action against the offenders.

(ii) Blotting paper test to detect adulteration of kerosene with petrol has been given wide publicity.

(iii) Oil Companies have also been instructed to exercise such checks and deal severely with all such complaints of adulteration.

Government have fixed the ceiling selling prices of certain petroleum products and synthetic rubber under the Essential Commodities Act. The power to enforce the rules, orders etc., issued under the said Act and to prosecute persons guilty of violating the same vests in the State Government. Information in regard to the number of cases of violation detected during the year 1974, the prosecutions launched and the punishment awarded in each case is not readily available.

अपर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस में पड़ी डकैती

1045. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों में छपे समाचार को देखा है कि 21 दिसम्बर, 1974 को इलाहबाद से 50 किलोमीटर दूर दिल्ली को आ रही अपर इण्डिया एक्सप्रैस पर डाका पड़ा था और उसमें चार यात्री मारे गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, 20 दिसम्बर, 1964 की रात को इलाहाबाद मंडल के भिखारी और सुजातपुर स्टेशनों के बीच 13 अप अमर इण्डिया एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में एक डकैती हुई थी। इसमें एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और पांच अन्य घायल हो गये :

(ख) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस, इलाहाबाद ने एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है। अभी तक 5 अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार किये गये है। 12 कलाई घड़ियां और लूटे गये लगभग सभी आभूषण बरामद हो गये है। पुलिस की जांच जारी है।

Mechanical Defects in Cochin Division of F.A.C.T.

1046. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still interruptions and mechanical trouble in the Cochin Division of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited of Travancore in Kerala;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken to rectify these defects; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has suggested that an enquiry should be made into the causes of these defects and troubles and if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Although the interruptions in production due to mechanical troubles have been considerably reduced, interruptions still occur due to difficulties in the waste heat recovery system and in the ammonia synthesis section. Modifications to overcome these limitatations are under implementation.

(c) No, Sir.

Electrification of New Railway Routes

1047. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to electrify few railway routes; and

(b) if so, the new routes proposed to be taken under this plan and the present stage of the work on the routes being electrified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to electrify the following sections during the 5th Five Year Plan subject to availability of financial resources:

1. Tundla-Delhi.
2. Waltair-Kirandul.
3. Madras-Vijayawada
4. Madras-Trivellore.
5. Bhusaval-Durg.

Progress in respect of the sections being electrified at present is as follows:

Virar-Ahmedabad	99 per cent.
Panskura-Haldia	85 per cent.
Tundla-Delhi	50 per cent.
Waltair-Kirandul	29 per cent.
Vijayawada-Madras	9 per cent.
Madras-Trivellore	3 per cent.
Bhusaval-Durg.	Survey completed.

Acquisition of Land for underground Railway in Calcutta

1048. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any difficulty has been experienced by the Railways for the acquisition of land in regard to the construction of Underground Railway in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) In respect of 2 contract sections where work is going on, there is some delay in acquisition of a few plots of land due to the problem of rehabilitation of affected tenants.

In other sections, where work has not yet been started, there are 17 Court cases instituted by the affected persons involving 4.05 hectares of land.

Saving in Foreign Exchange by taking over of Foreign Oil Companies

1049. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over completely the foreign oil firms in the country;

(b) *if so, the broad features of* these companies and the time by which these would be taken over;

(c) the expected foreign exchange to be saved annually as a result of taking over of these companies; and

(d) the brief particulars of compensation to be paid to the companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (d) Negotiations with Burmah-Shell and Caltex are in progress in this regard. It will be premature to disclose any details at this stage.

अशोधित तेल के आयात पर व्यय की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

1050. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोधित तेल के आयात पर 1972 में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई और पांचवी योजना के प्रथम वर्ष अर्थात 1974-75 में उसके आयात के लिए कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ख) तेल के आयात पर अत्यधिक व्यय को देखते हुए गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष तेल के आयात में कितनी कमी की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) :

(क) 1972 में कच्चे तेल को 12 3 मिलियन मीटरी टन के आयात के लिये 144,25 करोड रुपये का खर्च हुआ था । विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धि के अनुसार 1974-75 के लिये लगभग 13.9 मिलियन मीटरी टन कच्चे तेल का आयात किये जाने का अनुमान है जिस पर 9.07 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) 1974-75 के दौरान कच्चे तेल का आयात पिछले वर्ष से लगभग 0.17 मिलियन मीटरी टन कम होने का अनुमान है ।

Targets set for Electric Traction

1051. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways will not be able to achieve the targets set for electric traction;

(b) if so, what was the total sum allotted for the target;

(c) what are the main reasons for not achieving the target; and

(d) whether a project to make railway traction motors by 1977 in Nasik has also been shelved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH: (a) to (c). It may not be possible to reach the draft plan target of 1800 Kilometres for electrification during Vth plan due to escalation of costs and financial constraint. The outlay visualised in the draft Five Year Plan document is 120 crores.

(d) The project is under technical re-examination.

Permitting Foreign Companies to Manufacture Life-Saving Drugs

1052. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARRYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking in terms of allowing certain foreign companies to manufacture life-saving drugs with Indian collaboration;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to develop indigenous research to manufacture these medicines without foreign colloboration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining various aspects of the drug industry. The report of the Committee is expected to be received in April, 1975. The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter alia*, include the following:—

> "To make recommendations for promoting the rapid growth of the drugs industry and, particularly, of the Indian and small scale industries' sector. In making its recommendations the Committee will keep in view the need for a balanced regional dispersal of the industry. To examine the present arrangements for the flow of new technology into the industry, and make recommendations therefor."

The Committee's report on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names has been received very recently and is under consideration of Government.

Dacoity on Ambala-Delhi Train

1053. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleastd to state:

(a) whether armed dacoits looted passengers of 332 Down Ambala-Delhi train on the 27th January, 1975; and

(b) if so, the number of arrests made in this connection and the necessary steps Government propose to take for the safety of the passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes. A robbery occured in 332 Down between Katanli

and Sakoti Tanda stations on the Meerut-Ghaziabad section on the 27th January, 1975.

(b) (i) No arrests have so far been made.

(ii) Under the Constitution, maintenance of law and order and prevention of crimes on the Railways is the responsibility of the State Government which they discharge through the agency of the Government Railway Police.

Security of the person and property of the passengers is ensured by the Government Railway Police by escorting important trains at night, regular beat patrolling at station platforms/waiting halls, keeping surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, prosecuting criminals for specific offences and also detaining persons suspected to be involved in the commission of such crimes under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act where adequate grounds exist. Cases involving personal property of passengers are registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police and every possible effort is made by them to recover the stolen property and restore it to their owners after completion of necessary legal formalities.

Reported Pakistan's Threat to Bombay Off-shore Oil Field

1054. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleaed to state:

(a) whether attention has been drawn to reports about threat of Pakistan to Bombay off-shore oil field of India;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure security of machineries and other arrangements connected with the oil field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Some reports have appeared in the Newspapers. However, adequate precautionery measures would be taken, as and when necessary for the security of the oil field and equipments.

Steps to Check the use of Black Money and Foreign Influence in Elections

1055. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to stop the use of black money to stop foreign influence which is exercised through newspapers, magazines and other literature and to stop, direct and indirect use of foreign money in elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SAROJINI MAHISHI): Government has only information about the expenditure incurred by the candidate or his election agent at the election, as shown in the account of such expenditure under section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. As regards the use of foreign money and influence in elections, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24th December, 1973, *inter alia* seeks to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain individuals, organisations or other associations which include candidates at elections and political parties.

Survey for Railway Line between Trichur and Kuttipuram via Guruvayoor

1056. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the techno-economic survey of the proposed rail link connecting Guruvayoor with Trichur and Kuttipuram in Kerala has been completed;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to construct this line, and

(d) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a rail link from Kuttipuram to Trichur via Guruvayoor has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 86,421 and is in progress. Further consideration to the proposal shall have to await till the survey reports are received and examined

Foreign Companies in India

1057. DR. H P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the wholly foreign companies operating in India;

(b) the names and number of foreign companies with over 75 per cent foreign holding;

(c) the number of companies with more than 60 per cent and 50 per cent foreign holdings; and

(d) the steps contemplated to gradually Indianise them during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The number of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies in different groups accordmg to the percentage of capital held by the foreign holding companies m them as on 31st March, 1973 is given below:

	Number
1. Wholly foreign owned companies	88
2. Companies in which over 75 ? but less than 100 ? of the capital is held by foreign holding companies.	26
3. Companies in which over 60 ? and upto 75 ? of the capital is held by foreign holding companies	35
4. Companies in which over 50 ? and upto 60 ? of the capital is held by foreign holding companies.	53

The names of wholly foreign owned companies and those with over 75 per cent foreign holding are given in the statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8997/75].

(d) Government's policy regarding Indianisation of these companies has been spelt out in the guidelines for the administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 issued by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Proposal to reduce Production in I.C.F. and Golden Rock Workshop

1058 SHRI HARI SINGH:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce production in the Integral

Coach Factory and Golden Rock Workshop; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The production of the Workshops is conditioned by the allocation of funds. With the increase in labour costs and material costs the net effective production in units has of necessity to be reduced.

Efforts are in hand to deploy the available staff and facilities by diversifying the activities at these two units.

Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products due to Rise in Cost of Crude

1059. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per barrel crude price payable by consumer countries, like India will be more from the 1st January, 1975;

(b) if so, what is the price fixed by the OPEC countries in Vienna in December, 1974; and

(c) to what extent will it affect India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No increase in crude oil prices from 1st January, 1975 has been claimed by the oil companies.

(b) At the OPEC Conference held in Vienna in December, 1974 the crude oil prices as such were not fixed but the Government rate was decided to be increased by 38 cents per barrel from $9.74/bbl to $10.12/bbl for the marked crude oil.

(c) There has been no increase in the prices of imported crude oil by the foreign oil companies subsequent to the OPEC conference at Vienna in December, 1974. However, as a result of the reduction in the posted prices of different crude oils by 40 cents/bbl, there has been a reduction in the prices of crude oil being imported on Government to Government basis.

Allocation of Kerosene to Orissa

1061. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the allocation of kerosene to Orissa in October, November and December, 1974 and January, 1975, respectively;

(b) whether this quota was lifted fully; and

(c) what percentage of this is given to the cities and what percentage to the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Allocation during October, 1974 to January, 1975 was as follows:—

Month	Allocation in M'Tonnes
October, 1974	4,750
November, 1974 . .	5,653
December, 1974 . . .	5,873
January, 1975	5,750

(b) No, Sir. Allocation of state quotas to the different districts is made by the State Government. No record is maintained by the Oil Companies of supplies in the rural and urban areas.

(c) On the basis of general assessment, 25 per cent of the allocation is supplied to the Urban areas and rest to the rural areas.

विभिन्न पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खपत

1063. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जुलाई, 1974 से दिसम्बर, 1974 तक पैट्रोल, डीजल, मिट्टी के तेल, भट्टी तेल तथा खाना बनाने के काम में आने वाली गैस की वास्तविक खपत कितनी थी ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) :

जुलाई और दिसम्बर 1974 के अहम हुई पैट्रोल, डीजल, मिट्टी का तेल, भट्टी के तेल और ईंधन गैस की अनुमानित वास्तविक बिक्री नीचे दी है :—

उत्पाद	गुणवन्ता (अस्थाई) ('000 टनी)
1—पैट्रोल	617,0
2—एस एस डी	3137,8
3—एल डी ओ	542,4
4—मिट्टी का तेल	1393,7
5—ईंधन तेल	2781,1
6—ईंधन गैस (एल पी जी)	140,6

Operational Efficiency of Railways noticed since May, 1974 General Strike

1064. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the changes noticed in the operational efficiency of the Railways since the railmen's strike of May, 1974;

(b) whether there is improvement or deterioration in staff discipline, wagon movement, thefts and pilferages; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). As a result of a variety of measures adopted during the post-strike period to improve efficiency, the loading of goods traffic has been steadily improving as seen from the available figures. The daily average originating loading of goods traffic has risen from 16,527 wagons in May to 23,179 wagons in January, 1975 on the broad gauge, and from 3,648 wagons a day to 5,780 wagons on the metre gauge during the same period. The turn-round time of wagons has been brought down from 19.2 days in May, 1974 to 13.8 days in December, 1974 on the broad gauge, and from 17.7 days to 11.2 days on the metre gauge. The mobility of wagons, as measured by the wagon kilometres per wagon day has increased from 53.5 in May, 1974, to 73.7 in November, 1974, on the broad gauge and from 40.4 to 56.2 on the metre gauge.

Similar improvement is also noticed in the net tonne kms. per wagon day. Utilisation of engines has improved, the engine kilometres per engine day on line rising from 109 in May 1974 to 159 in November, 1974 on the broad gauge and from 78 to 119 on the metre gauge.

There has been a noticeable improvement in staff discipline.

However, there is some increase in the incidence of thefts and pilferages on Railways, which is attributable to deterioration in law and order situation in Bihar, scarcity of foodgrains, high prices of essential commodities etc.

Survey for Rail Line to Khowai Town Paharmura via Bangladesh

1065. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Merchant Association of Khowai subdivision in the State of Tripura regarding the establishment of rail links to either Khowai town or Paharmura *via* Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct a survey for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Such request for the establishment of rail links to either Khowai town or Paharmura via Bangladesh can only be considered if routed through the Ministry of External Affairs or sponsored by the Bangladesh Government as has been done in case of rail links from Akhaura (in Bangladesh) to Agartala and from Belonia station (in Bangladesh) to Belonia town in Tripura.

India's participation in Discussions with Oil Exporting Countries

1066. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World's major oil exporting countries declared their readiness at a meeting in Algiers to enter into talks with the consuming nations on lines proposed by the President of France;

(b) whether the Indian Government proposes to participate in these talks; and

(c) if so, what will be India's stand there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) The Oil Producing and Exporting countries meeting at Algiers have welcomed favourably the dialogue between the industrialised countries and the other developing countries, and are agreeable to participate in an international conference such as that proposed by France and which will deal with raw materials and development.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Our broad approach is to participate in the conference in a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding.

Enquiry into Bursting of Crackers by Railway Employees after the death of Shri L. N. Mishra

1067. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was brought to the notice of his Ministry that crackers were burst and victory was celebrated by some employees of Railway in the Fairlie place, Head Office of Eastern Railway at Calcutta after news of the death of Shri L. N Mishra was broadcast by A.I.R.;

(b) if so, who were these employees; and

(c) whether any enquiry was made in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No such incident happened in Eastern Railway Headquarters Building at Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loss of Property due to Train Accident at Ultadanga on 29-1-1975

1068. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the extent of loss of property as a result of the accident that occurred between Darjeeling Mail and an electric train on the 29th January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs 1,72,400.

Survey for Railway Line between Rajgir and Gaya

1069. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey for the proposed Railway line between Rajgir and Gaya has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which the survey would be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Due to stringency of funds it has not been found possible to take up this survey during the current financial year. It is now proposed to take up this work during the year 1975-76. It will take about one year to complete the survey.

Impact of the condition of Rupees Two crore annual turnover on Indian Firms

1070. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian firms were hard hit by the policy of Rs 2 crore annual turnover and compulsory manufacturing of bulk drugs,

(b) how many proposals of Indian firms were turned down during the last three years together with reasons for turning them down

(c) whether due to these conditions in operation, Indian firms did not come out with further proposals, and

(d) whether Government propose to revise this policy and make it more lenient and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). No such condition exists in the Industrial Licensing Policy announced by the Government *vide* Ministry of Industrial Development's Notification dated the 16th February, 1973. However, certain working principles for preliminary examination of applications in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals for grant of industrial licences for drugs and pharmaceuticals were evolved a copy of which has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4 answered on 18th February, 1975. The guide-

lines lay emphasis upon the need to encourage manufacture of bulk drugs with a view to make the country self-reliant and towards this end the responsibility on manufacturing units of a certain size has been envisaged. Guidelines are under review with a view to encourage the Indian Sector.

(b) Details of applications received during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 (upto December, 1974) but rejected are given in the statement. [*placed in Library. See* No. LT-6998/75.]

Production of Oil with Soviet Assistance

1071. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out plans to step up oil production with the help of Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). It is Government's endeavour to step up production of oil in the country. Indo-Soviet cooperation in this field has been on a continuing basis. The Soviet Union has been providing assistance by way of equipment, training facilities and experts.

Application for Appointment of Mr. S. M. Rula as Managing Director of Messrs Raptakos Brett and Co. Ltd., Bombay

1072. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an application has been made by Messrs Raptakos Breet & Co. Ltd., Bombay, for the appointment of Mr. S. M. Rula as Managing Director of that Company;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Member of Parliament has protested against the Ministry's approving of this appointment as Mr. Rula is already Managing Director of the Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd.; and

(c) if so what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal of the company has been rejected by the Central Government.

Construction of Jhanjharpur-Loukaha Bazar Railway Line

1073. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jhanjharpur-Loukaha Bazar Railway line has since been constructed;

(b) if so, exact schedule for the running of trains; and

(c) if not, the causes of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Construction of this line is still in progress.

(b) and (c). The target data for completion of this line is June, 1975.

Extension of Broad Gauge Line from Samastipur-Darbhanga to Raxaul

1074. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the extension of broad gauge line from Samastipur-Darbhanga to Raxaul has been sanctioned for construction;

(b) if so, salient features thereabout; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The conversion of the Samastipur-Darbhanga Section from metre gauge to broad gauge has been included in the budget 1974-75. The abstract estimate received from the Railway is under consideration.

For the further conversion beyond Darbhanga to Raxaul, a study in depth is being made to determine if conversion of this route or its alternative Muzaffarpur-Raxaul, would be justified. A decision would be taken after the results of this study become known and taking into account the availability of adequate funds.

Amount earmarked for Broad Gauge line in place of Martin Railway

1075. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have agreed to fully finance the installation of a broad-gauge line in place of the Martin Railway for the acquisition of land; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for this purpose and whether work of acquisitioning of land has been taken in hand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The reference is apparently to the construction of a B G. line from Howrah to Amta with a branch line from Champadanga to Bargachia. The State Government have agreed to bear the cost of land required for this project and the balance cost will be borne by the Railways.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs exists for this project during the current financial year. The State Government have already been advised to acquire the land for this purpose.

Private and Public Limited Companies

1076. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Private Limited Companies and Public Limited Companies at present; and

(b) the number of Public and Private Limited Companies going to be covered under the Companies Act as amended upto date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). There were 31161 Private Limited Companies and 7174 Public Limited Companies at work in the country as on 31st March, 1974. All these companies are covered by the Companies Act as amended upto date.

Transfer of Employees working in Traffic Accounts at Delhi (Northern Railway)

1078. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees working in the Traffic Accounts, Northern Railway, who have been transferred out of Delhi on account of peaceful demonstration between 10th January, 1975 and 14th January, 1975 to protest against abusive language used by the Assistant Accounts Officer and closing of Gate before office time at the entrance of the Dy. C.A.O. (T); and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The charge that abusive language was used by the Assistant Accounts Officer was not established in the fact finding enquiry. The gates were also not closed before office time. There was a slogan-shouting demonstration in the office premises during office hours to protest against the administration's insistence on staff attendance in time. Two Clerks who actively participated in this demonstration were transferred in the public interest.

Ancillary units proposed to be set up under FACT in Kerala

1079. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancillary units proposed to be started under the FACT in Kerala together with the particulars of each unit; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for this purpose during the year 1974-75 and the progress made so far in each of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). While FACT has no proposal to start any ancillary unit under its management, several ancillary industries have been set up by others using by products and intermediate products obtained from FACT such as Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Carbondioxide, Ammonia etc.

Progress on the second phase of FACT at Cochin

1080. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the works on the second phase of the FACT unit at Cochin; and

(b) the date by which production is expected to be started in that unit and salient features of the steps taken for strict inspections during the installation of machineries so that the experiences of the troubles of first phase may not be repeated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The progress on construction and erection of the various plants is as under:—

(i) **Sulphuric Acid Plant:**

Civil works are nearly complete and 85 per cent of the equipments have been erected.

(ii) **Phosphoric Acid Plant:**

50 per cent of civil works are complete and fabrication of tanks and vessels is nearing completion.

(iii) **NPK Plant:**

72 per cent of civil works are complete and 60 per cent of the equipment has been put on their foundation.

(iv) **Off-site facilities:**

Civil works have been completed and erection is in progress.

(b) The plants are expected to be ready for commissioning by the end of this year. Strict inspection and pre-commissioning trials of the equipments have also been arranged with the help of specialists from collaborators and equipment suppliers.

हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों का अनुवाद

1081. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों के अनुवाद कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा अनूदित विधि पुस्तकों का प्रचलन न्यायालयों में हो रहा है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी में विधि की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें तैयार करने की स्कीम के एक भाग के रूप में, अंग्रेजी की ऐसी 34 पुस्तकों को, जिन्हें विधि साहित्य के क्षेत्र में गौरव ग्रन्थों का दर्जा प्राप्त है, पूर्विकता के आधार पर हिन्दी में अनूदित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। जिन विदेशी और भारतीय लेखकों प्रकाशकों के पास इन पुस्तकों के कापी-राइट है, उनसे अनुवाद के अधिकार प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से बातचीत चलाई जा चुकी है। सर हैनरी मैन द्वारा लिखित 'एन्शिएंट ला' नामक ऐसी ही एक पुस्तक का, जो सार्वजनिक सम्पदा है तथा जिसमें कापी-राइट का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, शीघ्र ही अनुवाद किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके साथ ही, इस मंत्रालय के राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग ने, 394 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के अधिप्रमाणित हिन्दी रूपांतरों के अतिरिक्त, भारत के संविधान का हिन्दी रूपांतर भी प्रकाशित किया है। इन अधिनियमों के अलावा; 227 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवादों को आयोग द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और वे मुद्रण के विभिन्न चरणों में है। 161 केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के द्विभाषिक संस्करण (जिसमें अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी साथ साथ दी गई है) भी प्रकाशित किए गए है। राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा कानूनी नियमों और आदेशों के लगभग 6,000 पृष्ठों के हिन्दी अनुवादों को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है, जिनमें से 3254 पृष्ठ राजपत्र में प्रकाशित भी हो चुके हैं।

इसके अलावा, यह मंत्रालय 'उच्चतम न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका' और उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका' नामक दो मासिक विधि पत्रिकाएं भी प्रकाशित करता है जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्य के न्यायालयों में लोकप्रिय होती जा रही है।

रेल हड़ताल के बाद भुसावल और झांसी डिवीजनों में मुअत्तल/बर्खास्त किये गये या अभियोगाधीन कर्मचारी

1082. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल की रेल हड़ताल के दौरान भुसावल और झांसी डिवीजनों में कितने कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तल अथवा बर्खास्त किया गया अथवा कितनों पर मकदमा चलाया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : 15-2-1975 को स्थिति इस प्रकार थी :—

	भुसावल मण्डल	झांसी मंडल
(1) बरखास्त किये गये/नौकरी से हटाये गये स्थायी/अस्थायी कर्मचारी	46	35
(2) उपर्युक्त (i) में से वापस लिये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	28	16
(3) अस्थायी कर्मचारी जिनकी नौकरी खत्म कर दी गयी	194	97
(4) उपर्युक्त (iii) में से वापस लिये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	190	91
(5) मुअत्तल किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या	97	337
(6) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिनकी मुअत्तली के आदेश रद्द कर दिये गये हैं।	97	311

(7) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध इस समय अदालतो में मामले चल रहे है	97	73

क्लोज सर्किट टेलीविजन सिस्टम लगाया जाना

1083. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के कुछ स्टेशनों पर इलैक्ट्रोनिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा निर्मित क्लोथ सर्किट टेलीविजन सिस्टम लागू किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन रेल स्टेशनों के नाम क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक एककों का बन्द होना

1084. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे बहुत बडी संख्या में मध्यम तथा छोटे दर्जे के औद्योगिक एककों को मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल तेल तथा अन्य तेल उत्पादों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बन्द किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल तेल और अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादो की अनुउपलब्धता के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में उद्यान तथा लघु क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एककों के बडे पमाने पर बन्द होने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नही हुई है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान मे रखते हुये प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Railways "Hard Core" for Fifth Five Year Plan

1085. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Railway Board has drawn up a "Hard Core" for the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of this "Hard Core" and whether the opening of new Railway lines in hilly and backward areas of the country has been included therein in view of the vital importance of providing infrastructure for the industrial and economic development of these regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and supply of Kerosene Oil in West Bengal and other North Eastern States

1086. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the demand and supply of Kerosene in West Bengal and other North Eastern States during the years 1971-72; 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the number of rural retail outlets opened in West Bengal, Bihar and other North Eastern States for the supply of Kerosene and diesel for pumps during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) A statement, showing allocations and sales during 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 is enclosed I. Up-to 1972 allocations were made on the basis of estimated demands. From 1973, allocations were reduced in a few months in line with availability on a month to month basis. Figure for kerosene supplies in the past were mentioned on a calendar year basis.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

STATEMENT

Kerosene allocations V s. *Sales during* 1971, 1972, 1973 *and* 1974.

(Figs. in M.Ts.)

	1971		1972		1973		1974	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales*	Allocation	Sales*
1. Assam Region .	N.A.	153,700	168,320	144,174	162,462	126,618	122,167	126,474
2. Bihar .	184,478	164,400	194,502	164,073	185,597	142,557	132,149	157,351
3. West Bengal .	286,430	298,900	320,276	272,983	327,072	326,943	234 694	251,568

Assam Region includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Andaman.

*Figures Provisional.

Violation of Companies Act by Companies in West Bengal and North Eastern States

1087. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in West Bengal and North Eastern States who have been charged with violation of the provisions of Companies Act during 1972-73, 1973-74 and the current year;

(b) the specific charges against each company; and

(c) the action, if any, taken against those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The number of prosecution cases launched by Registrar of Companies, West Bengal, Calcutta against various companies who have been charged with violations of the provisions of Companies Act during 1972-73 and 1973-74 and 1st April, 1974 to 30th November, 1974 is 830, 1261 and 149, respectively and number of companies prosecuted is 365, 651 and 151 respectively.

The number of prosecution launched in courts against various companies

for violation of the provisions of the Companies Act launched by Registrar of Companies, North Eastern States, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1st April, 1974 to 30th November, 1974 is 40, 20 and 43 respectively and number of companies prosecuted is 28, 9 and 43 respectively. The detailed statement indicating *inter alia* the various Sections of the Companies Act, 1956 under which defaults were committed in respect of those 3 years mentioned above is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8999/75].

New Railway Lines Linking West Bengal, Cachar District of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram

1088 SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken in respect of construction of railway lines linking West Bengal, Cachar District of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram; and

(b) whether the Eastern Zone Council have agreed to release the fund earmarked for the construction of the above lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9000/75].

(b) No reference has been received from the Eastern Zone Council for making funds available for any of the projects mentioned in reply to part (a) of the question. The North Eastern Council who had been approached for making funds available for the construction of new railway lines in the areas falling under their jurisdiction have also not yet responded favourably to the Railway's proposal. They have, however, agreed to bear the cost of Preliminary Engineering-*cum*-Traffic Survey for items 8 to 10 of the list of lines given in the statement, referred to in reply to part (a).

Orders for Wagons pending with manufacturers during 1973-74 and 1974-75

1089. SHRI TUNA ORAON Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of orders for wagons pending with the manufacturers during 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) the names of the manufacturing firms who were not able to supply the wagons ordered by the Railways and the number of wagons not delivered; and

(c) the amount lost by the wagon suppliers for not supplying the orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The outstanding load as on 1-4-73 was 29226.1 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers and as on 1-4-74, 32684 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9001/75].

(c) Since the orders are placed on mutually agreed terms the question of loss suffered by wagon suppliers for not supplying wagons does not arise. In cases of delayed deliveries the delivery terms are extended suitably, taking into consideration merits of such cases and applying provision of the contract with the suppliers' agreement.

Recommendations of the National Convention of Drug Industries

1090. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediate nationalisation of drug manufacturing units with any foreign equity capital participation and public distribution system in essenual drugs were some of the major recommendations of a national convention on economic independence and prospective of drug industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have received the declaration and documents of National Convention on Economic independence and Perspective of Drug Industry held in New Delhi on December 21st and 22nd, 1974. The Convention has *inter alia* recommended as follows:—

(i) that all units of the pharmaceuticals and drug industry with foreign equity capital participation should be nationalised;

(ii) wholesale distribution of essential drugs and their formulations produced by any sector should be nationalised and entrusted to a centralised cooperative agency. Such a national distribution agency should have adequate control facilities;

(iii) the import of all drugs and intermediates should be canalised through S. T. C.

The recommendations of the convention are receiving the attention of the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोल डीजल, और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

1091. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोल,

डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की अत्याधिक कमी रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए निर्धारित कोटे की सप्लाई के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) से (ग) परिवहन समस्याओं के कारण कुछ अस्थायी कमियां उत्पन्न हो जाने के अतिरिक्त, गत वर्ष के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश से पैट्रोल या डीजल तेल की तीव्र कमी हो जाने के सबंध कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नही की गई। पैट्रोल या डीजल तेल के राज्यवार कोटे निर्धारित नही किए जाते। क्षेत्रवार मांग अनुमानों के आधार पर सप्लाईयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

मूल्यो मे तीव्र वृद्धि हो जाने के पश्चात पट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात हेतु, विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रचुर मात्रा मे बहिर गमन को रोकने के लिए पैट्रोलियम उत्पादो की खपत मे कमी करना आवण्यक है। खपत मे कमी करने के लिए, राज्यों के मिट्टी के तेल के कोटे मे कमी कर दी गई थी। कुछ महीनो मे कोटे मे ह कटौती 30% तक कर दी गई थी। संभवतया इसके परिणामस्वरूप कतिपय राज्यों मे मिट्टी के तेल की कमी उत्पन्न हो गई हो। नवम्बर 1974 से मध्य प्रदेश के बारे मे इन कटौती यों मे 10% तक की कमी कर दी गई थी इसके परिणामस्वरूप इस राज्य में मिट्टी के तेल की उपलब्धता में सुधार हो गया है। मध्य प्रदेश को आवटित किए गए 115, 457 मीटरी टन के कोटे का तुलना में, इस राज्य को 137, 965 मीटरी टन मिट्टी के तेल की वास्तविक सप्लाई की गई।

Import of Fertilizers

1092. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers hat is likely to be imported this year and the countries which have agreed to supply the same; and

(b) whether any new agreement has been signed with any country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Request from Pfizers Limited for Regularising their excess capacity

1093 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Pfizers Limited have requested for (i) regularisation of their excess capacity for oxytetracycline, and (ii) grant of industrial licences for manufacture of 5 tonnes per annum of doxycycline;

(b) whether they have offered the foreign technology for manufacturing the same drugs in I.D.P.L. free of cost, if their request is conceded by Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The offer of technology by M/s. Pfizers for improving the production of tetracycline, oxytetracyline and for commencing the manufacture of Doxycycline by I. D. P. L. is free of charge and has been made in the context of their request for (i) regularisation of their excess capacity for oxytetracycline and (ii) grant of industrial licence for manufacture of 5000 B.U. of Doxycycline.

Government will take a view on the offer in the context of the totality of recommendations that may be made by the Hathi Committee in their report which is expected to be received by April, 1975.

Proposal to establish a Fertilizer Factory in Raniganj

1094. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for the establishment of a fertilizer factory based on coal in Raniganj; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal had come up with a request for the setting up of a coal-based public sector fertilizer plant in the Raniganj area in the State, but no details in regard to the techno-economic aspects were received. The State Government have been informed that the resource position does not permit creation of any additional fertilizer capacity in the public sector during the Fifth plan period.

Taking-over of Drug Units

1095. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering taking-over of drug units;

(b) whether public distribution system in essential drugs is also under the consideration of Government;

(c) whether suggestions have been received by Government regarding canalisation of all drug imports through the S.T.C.;

(d) whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(e) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e). There is no proposal at the moment. However, the Parliament Committee which is examining the programmes relating to Social Services, Education, Manpower, Planning and Population Policy under the draft Fifth Five Year Plan has made the following suggestion in respect of drug industry:

> "The drugs industry should be nationalised to control the prices and ensure quality."

The National Convention on Economic Independence and Perspective of Drug Industry have also, *inter alia*, made the following recommendations:

(i) all units of the pharmaceuticals and drugs industry with foreign equity capital participation should be nationalised immediately;

(ii) whole-sale distribution of essential drugs and their formulations produced by any sector should be nationalised and entrusted to a centralised co-operative agency. Such a national distribution agency should have adequate quality control facilities; and

(iii) the import of all drugs and intermediates should be canalised through State Trading Corporation.

The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is also going into the various aspects of the drug industry. Appropriate action will be taken by the Government on the documents and declarations sent by the National Convention and in the light of the recommendations of the Committee which is expected to submit its report in April, 1975.

The question of canalisation of additional items for imports thorugh State Trading Corporation is reviewed every year. In 1970-71, when the system of canalisation was introduced, the number of items canalised for imports through State Trading Corporation was 13 which has been increased to 36 in 1973-74. It has been decided to add some more items during the year 1975-76.

Rationalisation of supply of raw material to Petro-Chemicals Units in Eastern Region

1096. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether concentration of Petrochemical complexes in the Western Region of the country has created distortions in the price structure and distribution system of raw materials to the units located in the Eastern Region;

(b) whether small scale acid and chemical units in West Bengal have to pay higher prices for sulphuric chloroacetic and phosphoric and other acids as compared to the units in the Western regions; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the question of rationalising the price structure and streamlining the distribution system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c) There is no price and distribution control on the petrochemical products; nor is there any proposal in this regard under consideration of Government. The main petrochemical raw materials required by units (largely plastic processing units) in the eastern region are thermoplastic resins, aniline, toluene and methanol. The prices of these in the eastern region are higher than the western region mainly on account of the transportation charges involved. No discrimination in the matter of distribution to the eastern region has come to notice.

With regard to chloroacetic acid the two manufacturers concerned are reported to have introduced the system of equalisation of prices.

Suspension of Fueling Planes by IAC at certain Airports in Eastern Region

1097 SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether IAC has stopped fueling their planes at some of the airports located in the Eastern Region on the ground that aviation fuel supplied there was found to be adulterated;

(b) if so, the names of such airports; and

(c) whether any enquiry into the matter has been made and, if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) There has been no reports of adulteration of aviation fuel in the Eastern Region. However ATF samples from a few locations in Eastern Sector when tested in DGCA Laboratory failed to meet the silver strip corrosion test. On the basis of the advice of DGCA, restrictions were imposed on the use of fuel from these locations for Aircraft Fitted with Rolls Royce Engines. There was no restriction for the use of this fuel for Boeing Services. As a result of this IAC had toreroute/reschedule some of its flights.

(b) IAC aircrafts fitted with Rolls Royce Engines could not uplift aviation fuel from the following locations:—

1. Jorhat, 2. Chabua (Mohanbari), 3. Gauhati, 4. Bhubaneswar, 5. Ranchi, 6. Patna.

(c) Enquiry was conducted by IOC and it was found that although the fuel produced by Barauni Refinery was meeting the specifications at the time of production and despatch, the same failed after some time when samples taken from some of the locations were tested in DGCA Laboratory. Suitable action has been taken to rectify the situation.

Survey for Petroleum resources in West Bengal Basin

1098. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal basin is rich in oil resources;

(b) if so, the names of the places where seismic survey has been conducted and the names of the places where possibilities of availability of oil has been found; and

(c) what programme has been chalked out and which agencies contacted for their exploration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Seismic surveys have been

conducted by the ONGC in districts of West Dinajpur, Maldha, Burdwan, Nadiah, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Midnapur and Bankura of West Bengal. Exploratory work done so far, including drilling of a number of exploratory wells, in West Bengal has not led to the discovery of deposits of oil/gas of commercial significance. On the basis of further work done, ONGC has released for drilling three more locations.

A contract has been signed for oil exploration in the offshore areas adjoining the cost of West Bengal and Orissa. The first phase of seismic operations in the offshore area has been completed. The data obtained is being evaluated. Detailed seismic surveys are scheduled to be undertaken shortly.

Level of Production by O. & N. G.C.

1099. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether O&NGC is not in a position to maintain the present level of production;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been contemplated to maintain the present production;

(d) if so, broad outline thereof; and

(e) measures taken to establish additional recoverable oil reserve?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (d). As against 3.36 million tonnes for 10 months period from April 1973 to January 1974, the ONGC produced 3.72 million tonnes of oil during April 1974 to January 1975. The effort is to increase the production to 8.64 million tonnes in 1978 79.

(e). To establish additional recoverabe oil reserves ONGC has extended its exploration work to almost all sedimentary basins of India on land and to a limited extent in offshore, wherever possibilities of finding hydrocarbons exist, on geological etc. considerations.

Allocation of funds for New Railway Lines during Fifth Plan Period

1100. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have approached Planning Commission and State Governments for funds for construction of new railway lines;

(b) if so, whether the Fifth Plan allocation for new Railway lines is insufficient;

(c) places where new lines are proposed to be constructed and whether the construction work has been started; and

(d) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). The following new lines are in progress/have been

approved for construction:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (in Kms)	Cost. (Rs. in crores)	Position
1	Diva-Bassein rail link . . .	41·96	12·74	In progres
2	Wani-Chanaka rail link . . .	75 76	5·30	Do.
3	Tornagallu-Mudukulpanta . . .	24·00	3·30	Do.
4	Mangalore-Hassan	189·21	35·87	Do.
5	Tirunelveli-Trivandrum- Kanyakumari BG rail link	167·00	14·53	Do.
6	Rail link to Haldia Port . . .	10·18 (balance portion)	13·30	Do.
7	Cuttack-Paradeep BG line . . .	84·31	10 97	Completed and opened to goods traffic on 9-7-73.
8	Banspani-Jhakapura . . .	176·00	39 00	Final Location Survey in progress.
9	Howrah-Amta . .	73·53	12 06	Construction approved. Work not yet started.
10	Nandikude-Bibinagar . . .	153·00	13·47	Final Location Survey in progress.
11	Howrah-Sheakhala . . .	17·10	1·75	Construction approved. Work not yet started.
12	Guna-Maks	193·53	10·51	In progress.
13	Saraigarh-Pratapganj restoration .	23 00	1·61	Completed and opened to traffic in June, 1974.
14	Pratapganj-Forbesganj restoration .	41 00	3 37	In progress.
15	Chhitauni-Bagaha restoration .	28·41	6·74	Do.
16	Jhanjharpur-Laukahazar . . .	42·30	2·93	Do.
17	Sakri-Hasanpur	74·40	5·93	Construction approved Estimate under consideration.
18	BG rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam	168·66	15·00	Final Location Survey in progress.
19	Shahdara-Saharanpur.	161·00	8·71	In progress.
20	Rohtak-Bhawani.	49·30	6·13	Do.
21	Gohana-Panipat restoration. . . .	43·27	2·28	Do.
22	Dalmau-Daryapur restoration.. . .	26·00	1·48	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
23	Sabarmati-Gandhinagar	27·85	2·85	In Progress
24	Dabla-Singhana.	32·95	13 85	Completed & opened to traffic on 31-5-74.

It is proposed to take up the construction of the branch line from Hardagarh to Damua (BG) of length 15.00 Kms. and cost Rs. 2.25 crores during 1975-76. Proposals for construction of new lines beyond 1975-76 have not been finalised so far.

Coal Wagons meant for certain Association utilized by Railways

1101. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI R. V. BADE:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 17 wagons of Coal belonging to Textile Processors and Exporters Association, Amritsar and a full rake of coal belonging to Punjab Coal Consumers Association were not delivered to them and were instead utilised by the Railways for their own use;

(b) the punishment awarded to the Railway employees found guilty for this misconduct and the preventive steps taken to check the recurrence of such incidents in future; and

(c) the compensation paid to the aggrieved parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, except that in case of coal booked to Textile Processors and Exporters Association, Amritsar, only 8 BCX wagons and not 17 wagons were taken over by the Railways for their own use.

(b) The coal wagons had to be taken over by Railways as an extreme emergency measure to keep the essential train services running. Hence the question of punishment to any Railway employee does not arise. Similar assistance to essential industries in extreme distress for coal from Railways' coal has also in the past been given whenever possible. However, instructions already exist normally not to intercept for Railways' use coal wagons booked to other parties.

(c) Railways have since supplied their own loco coal to both the parties against the coal taken over by Railways. Since the coal to the Textile Processors and Exporters Association, Amritsar, was replaced on sale, their claim for compensation is under process.

Sale of 'Becosule Capsules' manufactured by M/s. Pfizer's Limited

1102. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the sales turn-over of the drug 'Becosule Capsules' manufactured by M/s.Pfizer Limited during the last three years, year-wise, upto the 31st January, 1975;

(b) what was the price of different packs of this drug in 1966, 1970 and what is the present price of different packs of this drug; and

(c) what is the present mark up allowed to M/s. Pfizer on this drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Approximate sales turnover of Becosule Capsules manufactured by M/s. Pfizers Ltd. was as under:

1972 . . .	Rs. 240 lakhs
1973 . . .	Rs. 313 lakhs
1974 . . .	Not yet available

Information regarding the sales turnover in the year 1974 and in the month of January 1975 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The price of different packs is indicated below :—

	1966	1970	Present price
	(Figures in Rupees)		
20 capsules .	9·91	9 91	11·42
100 capsules .	39 61	39 61	48·03

(c) The present mark-up allowed is as under :—

20 capsules	100&
100 capsules	96&

C.B.I. Report on Irregularities committed by certain officers of F.C.I.

1103. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the C.B.I. Report on alleged irregularities committed by certain officers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has since been completed; and

(b) whether permission has been granted to the C.B.I. to launch prosecution against the said officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH):

(a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives offered by I. O. C. to Kerosene Dealers of Bombay

1104 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

a, whether I. O. C. had offered incentive to kerosene oil dealers in Bombay-Thana region during the period from November 1970 to March 1971 for boosting kerosene oil sale and that the incentive offer given verbally was not honoured;

(b) whether the dealers' claims for incentive amount were supressed;

(c) what was the sale of kerosene in Bombay-Thana region during the period from November, 1970 to March 1971 *vis-a-vis* the same period in preceding and succeeding years; and

(d) what are the reasons for not honouring the incentive commitment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (d). Incentives were offered by IOC to kerosene dealers in Bombay-Thana region from 1-11-1970 to 31-3-1971 for increasing kerosene sales. However claims for the incentive amount were not reimbursed by the corporation since the scheme was not implemented in true spirit by the dealers and there were certain manipulations done by them.

IOC's sales of kerosene in Bombay-Thana region during November 1970 to March 1971 *vis-a-vis* the same

period in preceding and succeeding years were as below:—

Period	Kerosene Sales
November 1969 to March 1970	43,639 KLS
November 1970 to March 1971	63,208KLS
November 1971 to March 1972	41,395KLS

Pilling up of Drugs and Raw Materials with S.T.C.

1105. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stocks of bulk drugs and drug, intermediates with the State Trading Corporation are increasing due to acute shortage of finance that most drug companies are now facing as a result of the prolonged credit squeeze applied by the Reserve Bank, and that there has been a general cutback in production plans throughout the industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

(c) whether while there has been a steep increase in the price of imported drugs and a sizeable rise in the prices of the bulk drugs produced by the IDPL, the volume of credit allowed by the Banks to the Drugs Companies has been cut down drastically, so much so that the production of drugs is affected severely; and

(d) if so, what measures are taken or envisaged to rectify the position and normalise the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The value of the stocks reported to be available with the State Trading Corporation as on 30-11-1974, 31-12-1974 and 31-1-1975 are Rs. 481.66 lakhs, Rs. 480.00 lakhs and Rs. 441.36 lakhs respectively. The stocks accumulated upto the end of November, 1974 mostly have been cleared and replaced by fresh arrivals as State Trading Corporation is expected to maintain one quarter's requirements of the industry. During the current financial year, State Trading Corporation's sales of drugs and drug intermediates upto 6-2-1975 amounted to Rs. 2014.02 lakhs.

The problems arising out of the credit squeeze were discussed with the representatives of the drug industry at a meeting which was also attended by the representatives of the Department of Banking, Department of Revenue and Insurance, DGTD, Drugs Controller (India), State Trading Corporation and Indian Drugs Pharmaceutical Ltd. It was clarified that necessary credit to a company can be given by the banks if its present credit utilisation and the justification was adequately explained.

While the drug industry has generally complained about the credit squeeze, this Ministry is not aware of any general out-back in production plans of drugs.

No specific complaints about the credit squeeze have, however, been received by the Government.

Release of lubricating oil after announcement of budget in 1974

1106. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of lubricating oil was released to the parties after the announcement of the budget with the connivance of the Officer-Incharge on 28th February, 1974 at Indian Oil Blending Limited, Trombay;

(b) whether this has been brought to the notice of Government;

(c) whether the officer involve in the case has been allowed to resign

even though the matter remains under investigation and if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) what action is taken to punish the guilty officers and check recurrence of such manipulations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Companies registered in Karnataka State

1107. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies coming under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, registered in Karnataka State; and

(b) the names of the Directors in each of these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House furnishing the required information. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9002/75].

Foreign brand names of drugs sold in India

1108. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:
SHENOY:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the important foreign brand names of drugs manufactured and sold in India;

(b) the total amount in foreign exchange required for selling these drugs in foreign brand names, drug-wise; and

(c) steps, if any, taken by Government to abolish these brand names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Statistics regarding the foreign exchange spent on the production of branded medicines are not maintained separately. Most of the bulk drugs used in the production of branded products are produced indigenously.

(c) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri J. L. Hathi is examining the various aspects of the drug industry. The Committee's report on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names has since been received and is under consideration of Government.

Mangalore-Apta railway line

1109. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount required for the acquisition of land for Mangalore-Apta railway line according to the preliminary survey;

(b) whether Government are aware that a very large portion of the land required in South and North Kanara Districts is now vested in the Government of Karnataka under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to take possession of the land required for the railway line from the Government of Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

BUTA SINGH): (a) According to the Engineering Reconnaissance-cum-traffic Survey conducted in 1970-72 the cost for the acquisition of land from Apta to Mangalore based on the value at that time is Rs. 18.08 crores. A final location survey is in progress

(b) and (c). The question of taking over possession of land will be considered after the surveys are completed and a decision regarding the construction of the line is taken.

Government investment in Petroleum and Chemical Industries in Karnataka State

1110. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have made any investment in Karnataka State for the development of petroleum and chemical industries;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government will make any investment in future to remove the regional imbalance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such investment by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is proposed in the near future.

Pressure for appointment of V.I.P. nominee in the list recommended by UPSC

1111. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged in a local daily dated the 27th January, 1975 that his Ministry is being pressurised to include a nominee of a certain V.I.P. in the list of candidates recommended by the U.P.S.C. for appointment;

(b) if so, whether this candidate had a number of accelerated promotions earlier; and

(c) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). There was a report somewhat to this effect in "The Motherland" on 27th January, 1975. However, this report is baseless.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

रसायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन तथा खपत

1113. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी मात्रा में रसायनिक उर्वरकों का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) देश में रसायनिक उर्वरकों की कितनी खपत होती है; और

(ग) इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) अप्रैल, 1974 से जनवरी 1975 तक 9.49 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 2.60 लाख मीटरी टन फास्फेट (P_2O_5) का उत्पादन किया गया । वर्ष 1974-75 के अन्तर्गत कुल 12 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 3.5 लाख मीटरी टन

फास्फेट ($पी_2$ $ओ_5$) का उत्पादन किए जाने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) फरवरी 1974 से जनवरी 1975 तक 17.66 लाख मीटरी टन नाइट्रजन तथा 5.14 लाख मीटरी टन फास्फेट ($पी_2$ $ओ_5$) का उत्पादन किया गया ।

(ग) रासायनिक उर्वरको के देशीय उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु , सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्रो मे एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम कार्यन्विताधीन है । वर्तमान एककों में इष्टतम उत्पादन करने हतु नवीन-करण, कठिनाइयों को हटाने, आधुनिक करण आदि जैसे उपायों को किया जा रहा है ।

Shelter for Casual Labourers engaged on Samastipur-Muzaffarpur Conversion Project (North Eastern Railway)

1114. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Samastipur-Muzaffarpur Broad Gauge Conversion Project (North Eastern Railway) four casual labourers died of exposure during the cold wave near Dholi in December, 1974;

(b) whether the construction workers were not provided with adequate shelter by the Railway authorities; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing such shelter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Adequate shelter was provided to all workers engaged on the Conversion Project.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

1115. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 246 on the 12th November, 1974 regarding upgrading of posts of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters and state:

(a) whether the case has been sent to the final authority for approval along with general upgrading; and

(b) if so, its main features—percentage fixed and the date from which it is likely to be implemented and orders issued by the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The proposals regarding restructuring of various non-gazetted cadres including those of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters are still under consideration and it will take some time before these are sent to the final authority for approval.

(b) Does not arise.

Benefit Awarded to Pharmacists on Railways

1116. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pharmacists are being appointed in the scales of Rs. 330-480(R.S.), the grade recommended to those who are unqualified;

(b) whether the Pharmacists referred to in Part (a) above who have also completed 10 years of service have been denied the benefit of grade Rs. 330—560(R.S.) as per recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission;

(c) whether the Pharmacists registered under other than clause 31(C) of the Pharmacy Act have been fixed in the Grade Rs. 330—480(R.S.); and

(d) if so, the reason therefor including the benefit awarded to the qualified Pharmacists registered under Clause 31(C) or equivalent, fixed in the Grade Rs. 330—560(R.S.) as per present policy of the Railway Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (c) Only unqualified Pharmacists who are covered by clause (d) of Section 31 of Pharmacy Act, 1948 have been fixed in grade Rs. 330—480 (R S.)

(b) No decision has so far been taken on the Pay Commission's recommendations regarding allotment of scale of Rs. 330—560 (RS) to unqualified Pharmacists who have completed 10 years of service.

(d) Qualified Pharmacists who possess qualifications mentioned in Sections 31 and 32 of Pharmacy Act, Excluding those covered by clause (d) of Section 31, have been fixed in grade Rs 330—560 (RS), 10 per cent of this number being in the Selection Grade of Rs. 254—640.

Acting Allowance for Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters

1117. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been made to the Railway Board for non-payment of daily allowances to Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters grade Rs. 425—640 and Rs. 455—700 for working as guard in Delhi Division;

(b) whether the Railway Board has not yet fixed acting allowance for Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters of the above grade, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) In emergencies, when it becomes necessary to utilise an ASM as Guard Grade 'C', only bottom grade ASMs passed in Guard's duties are put to work as Guard for whom daily rates have been fixed. Since it has not been provided in the rules to utilise higher grade SMs/ASMs as Guards Grade 'C', the question of fixing daily rates for them does not arise.

Production at Haldia Refinery

1118. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haldia refinery is likely to go into commercial production by April, 1975,

(b) whether the refinery has been under trial production from August 1974 and was already offering some products for distributions; and

(c) whether the refinery is now in a position to make available petroleum products including petrol, H.S.D. domestic gas and furnace oil and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). The fuel Sector of Haldia Refinery was placed on trial runs on 30th August, 1974 and it has since gone into commercial production. The Refinery processed 0.297 million tonnes of crude during the period September—December, 1974 and produced 0.253 million tonnes of products, such as, LPG, Naphtha, ATF, SK, HSD and Furnace oil, The crude run for the financial year 1974-75 would be of the order of 0.44 million tonnes, which would

yield about 0.40 million tonnes of these products.

Drilling oil from Third Well in Bombay High

1119. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after oil had been struck in the third well in Bombay High at a depth of about 1,145 metres, the experts decided not to extend the drilling further;

(b) whether according to the earlier programme a fourth well was to be drilled further to the South to dealineate the area; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Oil was struck in the third well in Bombay High at a depth of 1385 metres. This well was drilled down to the basement *viz.* 1952 metres.

(b) and (c) The fourth well is to be drilled in between the second and the third well.

Review of the Drug Price Control Order 1970

1120. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the Drug Price Control Order of 1970 to rectify the provisions which affected the Indian and small scale drug sectors, and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 regulates the prices of all drug manufacturing units in the country alike. However, units with a sales turn-over not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs per annum have been exempted from taking Government approval from the fixation/revision of prices of their products.

Government have set-up a Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi whose terms of reference, *inter-alia*, include:

> "to examine the measures taken so far to reduce the prices of Drugs for the consumers and to recommend such further measures as may be necessary to rationalise the prices of basic drugs and formulations."

Appraprıate action will be taken by the Government in the light of recommendations made by the Committee which is expected to submit its report in April, 1975.

The question of amending the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, to ensure sale of formulations at the prices printed on the packs of the formulations has been under consideration of Government. A decision has since been taken to amend the order.

Lowering of Voting Age

1121. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay and when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposal requires careful consideration and study having regard to all its implications and more time is likely to be taken to arrive at a decision. The views of some State Governments are awaited.

Import Bill of Drugs and Chemicals

1122. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the import bill for drugs and basic chemicals from foreign countries during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) whether there is a four-fold increase during this period; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to produce these drugs inside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Request by Punjab Government for increasing the number of seats in Vidhan Sabha and for changing the ratio of Parliamentary and Assembly seats

1123. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has asked the Delimitation Commission to increase the number of seats in the State Vidhan Sabha and also to change the ratio of Parliamentary and Assembly seats at the earliest; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Commission to this proposal of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delimitation Commission has taken a decision to increase the ratio of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in Punjab from 8 to 9. Accordingly the number of seats to be allocated to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab will be increased from 104 to 117.

Expenditure incurred on Electrification of Railway lines passing through Uttar Pradesh

1124. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of railway lines have been electrified during the last three years;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the expenditure incurred on each line and track;

(c) how many such lines have been sanctioned for the coming two years for the Uttar Pradesh or such lines passing through U.P.; and

(d) the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The following sections were energised between April 1971 and March 1974:

Section	Route Kilometres	Expenditure incurred on the entire project up to 31-3-1974 (In crores of Rs.)
Kanpur-Tundla	222	12·5
Andul-Dankuni as part of Howrah-Kharagpur Railway Electrification project.	19	8·6
Ahmedabad-Bhestan as part of Virar-Sabarmati Electrification project	237	29·4

(c) and (d). Electrification of Tundla-Delhi section, which passes through Uttar Pradesh, is in progress and the work is expected to be completed sometime during 1976-77.

Companies registered during the last six months

1125. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of companies have been registered during the last six months in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) how many companies applied for the registration from U.P. and how many of them have been registered and in how many cases the applications were rejected or permission not given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). 1863 companies limited by shares and three unlimited companies were registered under the Companies Act, 1956, in the country during the last six months i.e., from July 1974 to December, 1974. The particulars of these companies are given as under:—

(capital in crores of Rs.)

	Public Ltd.		Private Ltd.		Total	
	No.	Auth. cap.	No.	Auth. cap.	No.	Auth. cap.
Government companies.	15	35·30	28	356·26	43	391·56
Non-Government companies.	183	125·08	*1640	95·25	*1823	220·33
Total : . . .	198	160·38	*1668	451·51	*1866	611·89

*Includes three unlimited companies having authorised capital of Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) During the last six months, *i.e.*, from July, 1974 to December, 1974, 110 companies applied for registration in the State of Uttar Pradesh. 95 of them were registered during the said period and 12 subsequently. Cases of 3 companies were pending on date for completion of certain procedural formalities.

Issue of C.O.B. Licences to M/s. Hoechst Limited

1126. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has been recommended COB licences after the expiry of due date;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Analgin quota issued to the firm is on the basis of production of last three years which is much more than the licensed capacity in violation of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). According to the policy announced by Government vide Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies Notification dated the 16th February, 1973, the last date for submitting applications for the grant of carrying on business licence was 15th August, 1973. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceulcals Ltd. submitted their applications for the grant of carrying on business licence on 31st August, 1973. The proposal of the company is still under examination of Government.

(c) Analgin have been released to M/s. Hoechst on the basis of best of their consumption during one of the past two years. The queston of excess production of drugs is under examination by Government The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals industry headed by Shri Jasisukhlal Hathi would make recommendations on the various aspects of drug industry including this aspect. The report of the Committee is exported by April, 1975.

Annual requirements of Crude Oil and Petrol

1127. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are our annual requirement of crude and petrol;

(b) how, from which countries, to what extent and at what price are they being met;

(c) whether there is a possibility of the prices of petroleum products being revised in the near future; and

(d) if so, in what manner and to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The required information is as under:—

QTY. M. TONNES VALUE Rs. CRORES

Country	YEAR 1974			
	Crude Oil		Petrol	
	Qty.	C. I. F. Value	Qty.	Value
1. Annual Requirement	20·8*		1·26	
2. *Imports* (Provisional) estimate				
Iran	6·9	444·34	Nil	Nil
Saudi Arabia	4·3	260·96		
Iraq	2·8	199·25		
Total	14·0	904·55		

*In terms of actual refinery throughput during 1974.

(c) and (d). The interim report of the Oil Prices Committee set up by Government, and headed by Dr. K. S. Krishnaswamy, Executive Director, Reserve Bank of India, has been received, and is now under consideration of Government

Foreign Technicians engaged in Oil Exploration

1128. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign technicians engaged in oil exploration work of the country at present;

(b) whether the country has the necessary expertise to replace those technicians; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to deploy the Indian technicians to save the much needed foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) Twelve foreign technicians have been engaged in oil exploration work of the country apart from foreign technicians engaged by various foreign contractors working for ONGC in its Bombay Offshore Project.

(b) and (c). Indian understudies are working with the foreign technicians. In stages they will replace the foreign technicians in whatever fields technically found feasible

Sale of Essential Medicines through Government Agencies/Cooperatives

1130. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sell essential medicines to the public at fixed rates through Government agencies or Cooperatives; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Presently formulations of drugs including essential drugs are being marketed at various retail outlets licensed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. A view regarding reorganisation of the distribution system would be taken after the report of the Committee on Drugh and Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is received The terms of reference, *inter alia*, include —

> "To recommend measures for providing Essential Drugs and Common House-hold Remedies to the general public especially in the rural areas."

The Committee is expected to submit its report in April, 1975. Appropriate action will be taken by the Government in the light of recommendations made by the Committee.

Supply of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas

1131. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the distribution machinery for kerosene oil, particularly in rural areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to supply kerosene oil to poor people at subsidised rates; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P MAJHI): (a) Whereas overall kerosene allocations for the States are determinted by the Central Government, distribution within the States, both in Urban and Rural areas is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Oil Companies supply kerosene oil to their agents on the basis of district wise quotas laid down by the State Governments These agents supply the product to the wholesalers or retail dealers licensed by the State Governments for sale to the public in Urban and Rural areas.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government, at present

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Conversion of Coal-based into Fuel Oil-based Fertilizer Plants

1132. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fuel oil-based fertilizer plants cost two-thirds as much as coal based plants and are likely to take up to two years less to set up;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to change the proposed coal-based fertilizer plant at Korba to fuel-based one; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A fuel oil based plant of standard size (viz. 900 te of ammonia per day) would cost about Rs. 160 crores at present day prices, as against about Rs. 192 crores for a coal-based plant of the same size and could also be implemented a few months earlier.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Running over of Six Persons by Dankuni Local near Ultadanga

1133. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the dire happening causing death of six persons when a Sealdah-bound Dankuni Local ploughed through a group of demonstrating passengers of UP Shantipur local near Ultadanga railway station on the 7th January, 1975.

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted into the matter?

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the action being taken thereon; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH). (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) On 7-1-1975 after S 117 Up Sealdah-Shantipur local started from Ultadanga Road station at about 19.14 hrs. by the Up suburban line, some passengers raised a false alarm about fire in the train. This made some passengers panicky, who raised a hue and cry and shouted to the guard to stop the train. The guard applied emergency brakes. When the train stopped, some persons jumped down from the train on both sides and ran towards the guard and pelted stones at him, as a result of which the guard was injured. Within about a minute or two, DK 256 Down Dankuni-Sealdah local approached the site by the Down suburban line. Whereas most of the persons moved away from the track, 7 persons were run over, 4 of whom were killed instantaneously, 2 succumbed to the injuries on way to hospital and another child received grievous injuries, and was admitted in a hospital. No lapse or negligence on the

part of railway staff could be established.

(d) No.

Recession in Plastics Conversion Industry

1134. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plastics conversion industry in India is at present in the grip of serious recession, 50 per cent of its installed capacity being idle and the growth of the industry having come to a halt;

(b) the reasons for such a situation in that industry apart from the 100 per cent increase in the indigenous prices of raw materials; and

(c) whether Government have examined the desirability of reducing to an appreciable extent the excise duty on this item and whether any other concessions would be afforded to the industry to bring it out of woods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Some recession in the plastics conversion industry in the country has come to notice of the Government.

(b) The prohibitive price of plastic raw material in the international market was also one of the reasons for the reluctance on the part of the converters to import the same through S.T.C.

(c) Representations earlier received from the industry against increase in auxiliary duty of excise on plastic material were examined by Government and it was decided that no reduction was considered necessary The industry has again represented for reduction in excise duty and the representation is under consideration.

Proposal to improve Statutory Control on Price and Distribution of Molasses

1135. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to improve statutory control on rice and distribution of molasses and alcohol throughout the country, in view of the inadequate and irregular supplies of industrial alcohol to priority industries, including those manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals;

(b) whether the statutory control will ensure increased domestic production and smooth functioning of alcohol-based chemical industries by regulating distribution of molasses and alcohol more rationally and equitably all over the country; and

(c) what is the present essential industrial import requirement of alcohol in terms of foreign exchange and how far is the statutory control likely to ease it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Statutory control on price and distribution of molasses is already exercised by the Central Government under the Molasses Control Order 1961 which is applicable to all States excepting those who have their own Molasses Control Acts. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal have their own Molasses Control Acts.

Statutory Control is also exercised on price of industrial alcohol under the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order 1972. Central Government uses its good offices in making allocation of molasses and alcohol from surplus States to deficit States. Distribution within the States is looked after by the respective State Governments. State Governments are concerned with the price and distribution of potable alcohol. Possibilities of effecting improvements in the Statutory Controls on molasses

and alcohol are being explored by Government.

(c) No import of industrial alcohol was permitted during the year 1974 and no proposal for its import in 1975 is presently under consideration.

तेल का आयात

1136. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने गत 6 महीनों में तेल के आयात के लिये कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया और उन दशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको यह भुगतान किया गया ;

(ख) क्या भारत ने अरब राष्ट्रों के साथ तेल के मूल्यों में कटौती करने तथा अन्य सुविधाएं देने के बारे में बातचीत की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) गत छः महीनों के दौरान मांगी गई सूचना अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ देशों के साथ इस विषय पर बातचीत चल रही है। हमने तेल उत्पादक देशों को अपने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के लिए उचित मूल्य प्राप्त करने के मामले को समर्थन दिया है। चूंकि भारत जैसे विकासशील देश उच्चतम मूल्यों को शीघ्र समायोजन करने में असमर्थ है, हमने अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई के लिये आस्थगित भुगतान की सुविधाएं प्राप्त की हैं। बात चीत के कारण हमें आस्थगित भुगतान की शर्तों पर कुछ अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई होने की संभावना है।

मई, 1974 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारियों को नौकरी पर बहाल किया जाना

1137. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत वर्ष की रेल हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण कितने कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नौकरी पर बहाल नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) उनमें से टिकट चेकिंग स्टाफ के कितने कर्मचारी हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र ही नौकरी पर बहाल करने का है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) केवल 2,230

(ख) केवल 21

(ग) जैसी कि संसद के दोनों सदनों में बार-बार घोषणा की जा चुकी है, सरकार की नीति यह है कि राष्ट्र की प्राण-धारा को बनाये रखने के राष्ट्रीय हित के विरुद्ध कर्मचारियों की कार्रवाई की गम्भीरता को नजर अन्दाज करके उन्हें आम माफी नहीं दी जा सकती, फिर भी रेल प्रशासन सभी अपीलों और अभ्यावेदनों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं तथा जहां सम्भव होता है, कर्मचारियों को काम पर वापस ले रहे हैं।

Delimitation of Constituencies under Article 82 of the Constitution

1138. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Article 82 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for the authorities concerned

to delimit the constituencies on the basis of latest published census;

(b) if so, whether the Chief Election Commissioner has expressed the view that the requirements of Article 82 of the Constitution in regard to the completion of delimitation of constituencies before a general election cannot be waived after the latest census figures have been published, "except through a constitutional amendment";

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether Government are now engaged in finding ways and means to circumvent Article 82 of the Constitution with a view to facilitate holding of a snap poll; and

(e) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Election Commissioner was interviewed over the Delhi Television on the 25th December, 1974 and the observation referred to by the Hon'ble Member was made in reply to a hypothetical question put to the Chief Election Commissioner in that interview.

(c) This is the view of the Chief Election Commissioner who is an authority constituted under the Constitution.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Offers for Oil Exploration by Multi-National Oil Companies

1139. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) names and particulars of multi-national oil companies who have, in recent period offered to take up oil exploration contracts in this country;

(b) names and particulars of the multi-national firms who have given specific proposals in this regard and nature of the proposals so given,

(c) reaction of the Government to the various proposals submitted by those firms; and

(d) what role O&NGC is expected to play in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P. MAJHI): (a) to (d). Contracts have been signed with Carlsberg India Group for the Bengal basin and with the Reading and Bates Group for the Kutch basin. Certain proposal received from some foregn oil companies for offshore oil exploration are under consideration. It is not in the public interest to disclose any details in this regard. The ONGC is fully associated in negotiations with foreign companies.

Maruti Limited, Haryana

1140. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 383 on the 12th November, 1974 regarding 'Maruti Limited, Haryana' and state:

(a) the breakdowns of the secured loans from the banks received by the company, (ii) names of the banks who have granted loans to it and amount of loans given by each bank, (iii) details of the terms of repayment of loans, and (iv) details of the source (other than banks) who have given loans of Rs. 46,54,215 to the Company;

(b) whether the Company has recently been granted an overdraft of Rs. 7 crores by a nationalised bank; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) The form of Balance Sheet prescribed by the Companies Act does not require Companies to furnish such details. A further breakdown in the manner asked for, therefore, is not available in the Balance Sheet.

(b) Information is available only uptil 19-11-74. No such overdraft has been given by any nationalised Bank uptil 19-11-74.

(c) Does not arise.

Major shareholders of Maruti Limited, Haryana

1141. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the following companies are major shareholders of Maruti Limited, Haryana, viz. (i) M/s. U.P. Trading Company Limited (ii) M/s Darbhanga Marketing Company Limited (iii) M/s Saran Trading Company Limited and (iv) M/s Champaran Marketing Company Limited;

(b) if so, number and value of shares held by each of the abovementioned companies in Maruti Limited, Haryana;

(c) present composition of the Board of Directors of these four companies;

(d) whether Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, 1969, had enlisted the said four companies as companies under the control of the Birla House; and

(e) if so, who actually control those companies at the moment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b). The correct name of the first mentioned company is Uttar Pradesh Trading Company Ltd. The four companies referred to are not major share-holders of Maruti Ltd. The number and value of the shares held by the four companies in Maruti Ltd. as on 28-9-1974 are given below. The total paid-up capital of M/s. Maruti Ltd. as on 28-9-1974 was Rs. 1,84,60,700.

	Name of Company	No. of equity shares of Rs. 10 each held	Value of shares held (Rs.)	Percentage shares held in total paid-up capital of Maruti Ltd.
1	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Trading Co. Ltd.	40,000	4,00,000	2·2
2	M/s. Darbhanga Marketing Co. Ltd.	30,000	3,00,000	1·6
3	M/s. Saran Trading Co. Ltd.	20,000	2,00,000	1·1
4	M/s. Champaran Marketing Co. Ltd.	10,000	1,00,000	0·5
	Total			5.4 percent.

(c) The latest position as regards the composition of the Board of Directors of the above four companies is given below:--

(i) M/s. Uttar Pradesh Trading Co. Ltd., as on 10.10.74.

Shri S. N. Gupta

Sari R. N. Jhunjhunwala

Shri M. P. Kanoria

Shri Satya Narayan Munchhal

(ii) M/s. Darbhanga Marketing Co. Ltd. as on 29-10-74.

Shri H. K Pachisia

Shri M. C. Seth

Shri S. L. Dada

Shri G. D. Dhurka

(iii) M/s. Saran Trading Co. Ltd. as on 10-10-74.

Shri H. K. Pachisia

Shri O. P Jhunjhunwala

Shri G. C. Khetan

Shri M. P. Kanoria

(iv) M/s. Champaran Marketing Co. Ltd. as on 17-10-74.

Shri S. N. Gupta

Shri B. P Newatia

Shri V. L. Sharda

Shri G. D. Somani.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir.These companies are contesting such an inference and the matter is under examination.

Progress on construction of Fertilizer Plants

1142. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of fertilizer plants the construction of which began 3 years back but has not been completed yet; and

(b) what is the present stage of construction of these plants and by what time these are expected to be ready for commencement of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of projects taken up for implementation three years back.	Present stage of construction, Expected date of completion
1.	Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizer Limited, Mangalore.	The project is in an advanced stage of construction and is expected to be mechanically completed by June/July, 1975.
2.	Southern Petro-chemical Industries Corporation Limited, (Tuticorin)	The project is currently under commissioning and is expected to go into production by March/April 1975.
3.	F.C.I. (Barauni Project)	Mechanical erection of the plant is practically complete. The project is expected to be commissioned by April, 1975.
4.	F.C. I (Namrup Project)	Mechanical erection of thepl ant is practically complete, and the plant is expected to be commissioned by April, 1975.

5	F.C.I. (Sindri Rationalisation Project)	Civil work is expected to be completed by the end of February, 1975. All foreign equipments and about 70% of indigenous equipments have been received at site. Mechanical erection is expected to be completed by May, 1975 and the project commissioned by October, 1975.
6.	Cochin Fertilizer Project (Phase II)	The erection of the sulphuric acid, phosphoric and NPK plants is in an advance stage. The project is expected to be ready for commissioning by the end of 1975.
7.	FCI (Ramagundam Project)	Under-ground piping, main plant piping and electrical erection work are progressing. The project is expected to go into production by January, 1977.
8.	FCI (Talcher Project)	Civil works are progressing satisfactorily. The pojcct is expected to go into production by January, 1977.

Under-ground railway project for Delhi

1143. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the under-ground railway project in Delhi;

(b) whether the scheme to provide surface road transportation in Delhi has failed to meet the requirements of the commuters; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to expedite provision of a rapid transport system for Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Surveys/Studies in progress regarding mass rapid transit system for Delhi are expected to be completed towards the latter half of 1975. The first report by the Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation (Railways) is under this Ministry's consideration. For the detailed designing and Planning of the first priority lines, provision has ben kept in the 1975-76 budget though this stage of work can be undertaken in consultation with the Planning Commission only on completion of the above techno-economic feasibility studies.

(b) In the wake of increase in prices of motor fuel the surface road transport services provided by the Delhi Transport Corporation (D.T.C.) in Delhi, have undoubtedly been put under great strain during the peak period requiremnts.

(c) In order to improve the bus services, a comprehensive programme of expansion of fleet, improvement of maintenance facilities and of route pattern are being imolemented by the D.T.C. and the new routes introduced have already provided substantial relief to the travelling public. Services of private buses operating on certain specified routes are being utilised. The State Transport Authority is also considering the proposal to introduce "point to point" taxi service on certain specified routes to relieve the congestion in the D.T.C. buses.

A mass transit system is an extremely high cost proposition and unless more experience is gained both in regard to technology and its efficacy under Indian conditions, the undertaking of new projects will be a risky diversion of scarce resources. The surface transportation system in Delhi has clearly a major role to play and develop for which the scope exists.

Amendment of the Companies Act for the Enforcement of the MRTP Act

1144. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to amend the companies Act for an effective enforcement of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Drugs in Excess of Licensed Capacity

1145. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many bulk drugs are produced in excess of the licensed capacity; the names of firms doing excess production during last three years, percentage of bulk drug production for captive consumption for formulations, names of formulations, their sale value, CIF price of bulk drugs concerned and whether made from penaltimate stage, the quantity of imported raw materials consumed in manufacturing the bulk drug and outgo of foreign exchange involved in case of excess production in the bulk drugs;

(b) how many proposals made by Indian firms for the same bulk drugs have been turned down during the last three years and in how many cases the decision is pending with reasons for rejection or postponement of decision;

(c) what are the guidelines/instructions of the Economic Coordination Committee on this subject of excess production; and

(d) whether any complaints against them were received, and the action taken on them *vis-a-vis* detection of irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Committee on Durgs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi is examining the various aspects of drug industry. The report of the Committee is expected by April, 1975 and decision on the question of excess production of drugs will be taken only thereafter

Formulations manufactured by Foreign Drug Firms

1146. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of formulations licensed to foreign drug manufacturing units with more than 26 per cent foreign equity in our country; and

(b) how many of them are not manufactured by them; the names of the formulations and their uses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inter-linked Directorship in Foreign Drug Firms

1147. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inter-linked Directorship is a common feature in certain cases of foreign drug manufacturing firms;

(b) whether Government propose to treat the foreign firms with inter-linked Directorship jointly in the matter of equity sales etc. or put them under MRTP Act for curbing cartels and monopolistic attitude of these firms;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House company-wise details of Directors in respect of foreign firms with over 26 per cent foreign equity, specifying the cases of inter-linked Directorship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). A self-explanatory statement giving the list of 18 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies engaged in the manufacture of drugs as on 31-3-1973, along with the names of the Directors of those companines as it stood during the years 1972-73, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9003/75]

(b) and (c). Two of these 18 companies, namely, the Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., and the Ciba of India Ltd. have got themselves registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act. Section 20 read with section 2(g) of the MRTP Act takes into account assets including equity participation, and interlinking of Directors for determining the applicability of section 20 of the said Act to undertakings.

Suspension of work on Paradeep Fertilizer Plant

1148. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Paradeep plant has been suspended due to the grave financial crisis in the Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant more funds to the fertilizer Corporation of India to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMIICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Paradeep Project has been approved in principal by the Government. The Project will be taken up for implementation only after the financing and other arrangements are tied up.

(b) Does not arise.

Wooden Over-Bridge at Sitamarhi Railway Station

1149. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Municipal Commissioners and other citizens of Sitamarhi requesting for a wooden over-bridge for non vehicular traffic at Sitamarhi railway station (North Eastern Railway); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No representation has been received from Municipal Commissioner of Sitamarhi for construction of a wooden over-bridge for non-vehicular traffic at Sitamarhi Railway Station. However, during the Informal Consultative Committee Meeting for North Eastern Railway held on 29-7-1974, Shri Hari Kishore Singh, M.P. had proposed construction of a foot over-bridge at this station as he felt that the city had developed on either side of the station. The Honble Member was informed by the Railway that as the work is required purely as an amenity to the local public of the area for crossing the yard from one side to the other, the local authorities have to bear the cost for the same.

Railway Bridge on Gandak River near Chitauni Ghat

1150. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the restoration of railway bridge on river Gandak near Chitauni Ghat, N. E. Railway;

(b) the reasons for delay, if any; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for expediting the process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The over-all physical progress achieved on this work is 2.1 per cent.

(b) and (c). The work is progressing generally according to schedule. The sanctioned estimate of the project, however, does not include the cost of guide bunds and other river training works for river Gandak, the cost of which is to be borne by the Uttar Pradesh Government. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has approached the Planning Commission for allotment of additional funds for this project. Construction of the bridge will be taken up as soon as the funds required for river training works are placed at the disposal of the Railways by the State Government.

Progress of work on Broad Gauge Line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum

1151. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of broad gauge line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum in the Southern Railway is in progress;

(b) if so, the present position of the said project and the date by which the broad gauge communication will be on that route; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Overall progress till the end of January, 1975 is 62 per cent. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1976, subject to availability of funds.

(b) Does not arise.

Kerala Government Proposal for Supply of Cheap Power to Railways

1152. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have forwarded a proposal to enter into a long term agreement with the Railways for the supply of cheap power that will be needed for the electrification of railway lines in that State; and

(b) if so, considering the high cost of coal and oil and also the States lowest kilometerage of railway line per lakh of population in India, whether Government will review its position and concede to take up the step for electrification of the line from Trivandrum to Mangalore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Kerala Government have offered to supply electricity economically, though no specific rate has been indicated.

(b) The density of traffic on the Mangalore-Trivandrum section is too far below the break-even point that even if power is supplied on a long term basis at the lowest conceivable cost, the returns would not justify the large outlay of resources required for electrification. The question can be reviewed after the completion of the Trivandrum-Ernakulam conversion and sufficient time has lapsed to admit of traffic growth on the Broad Gauged route.

Supply of Kerosene Oil in different States

1153. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the break up of the supplies of Kerosene oil to different States during the period from January 1974 to January, 1975;

(b) the steps taken or proposed for meeting the shortages of kerosene oil supplies to different States;

(c) whether Kerala is suffering from acute shortage of kerosene oil supply; and

(d) if so, facts there about and the steps taken to meet the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) A statement showing the break-up of Kerosene Oil supplies to different States from January 1974 to January, 1975 is enclosed. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9004/75]

(b) to (d). During 1974 cuts had to be imposed on Kerosene quotas to the States. In certain months up to 30 per cent cut was applied on State quotas based on normal anticipated demand. As a result shortages were reported from a number of States. This may have caused some shortage in Kerala also. In order to mitigate these difficulties, Kerosene allocations were increased from November, 1974 for all the States. The extent of cuts was reduced to an average of 10 per cent. As a result kerosene supply position in the States has improved considerably thereafter. It is proposed to continue the relaxed allocations during the rest of the current year also.

Rail Link Connecting Alleppy with Ernakulam and Kayamgulam

1154. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI C JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about conducting of techno economic survey and construction of a new rail line in Kerala connecting Alleppy with Ernakulam and Kayamgulam;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have offered to give the Railways free land and sleepers for the construction of this line,

(c) if so, what is the approximate value of the land and sleepers offered by the State Government free of cost; and

(d) if no decision about the construction of this line is taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A traffic survey for a B.G. rail link from Ernakulam to Kayamkulam *via* Alleppey was conducted in 1970. It is not proposed to undertake any further survey for the line at present.

(b) Only the land belonging to the Government and the sleepers have been offered by the State Government free of cost.

(c) The value of land offered by the State Government cannot be assessed without undertaking a detailed survey to find out the area of land belonging to the state government and its value.

(d) It has not been possible to take a decision about the construction of the line on account of the very severe constraint of resources in the 5th Plan.

British Assistance for Oil Exploration in India

1155. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has shown keen interest in helping India meet the extremely serious situation arising out of the oil crisis; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the discussion held with Lord Balogh regarding the technical assistance and services of experts to India for overcoming the crisis by intensifying exploration work in the Bay of Bengal and the Bombay High offshore areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). During the visit of Lord Balogh, Minister of State for Energy, U.K. to India in January, 1975, matters of mutual interest concerning the oil situation were discussed. He offered to provide facilities for training Indian personnel in the U.K. as also to depute their experts to India for short periods for rendering technical assistance to India in oil exploration and production.

Broad Gange from Howrah to Amta

1156 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to te:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of broad gauge line from Howrah to Amta with a branch line from Baragachia to Champadanga;

(b) whether the State Government has agreed to participate in the venture;

(c) if so, whether any communication has been received in this regard; and

(d) what will be the total financial implication of the project of both of State and Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The terms of participation of the State Government have been finalised recently, which however require the approval of the Parliament before becoming effective. The land required for this project will be provided free of cost by the State Government. The cost of the Project excluding land is Rs. 12.16 crores and the cost of the land will be about Rs. 1.73 crores. The construction will be taken up after the revised financial arrangement between the Railways and the State Government is approved by the Parliament.

Delay in commissioning of Haldia Refinery

1157. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning of Haldia Refinery will be further delayed; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and when it is expected to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI): (a) and (b) The fuel Sector of Haldia Refinery was placed on trial runs on 30th August, 1974 and it has since gone into commercial production The Visbreaker Unit is expected to be completed by May-June, 1975 The lube Sector is expected to be completed by end 1975. The delay in the receipt of equipment from foreign suppliers, scarcity of construction material etc have contributed to the delay in the commissioning of these Units.

Production at the Udyogmandal Unit of FACT in Kerala

1158 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of the Udyogmandal unit of the FACT in Kerala during the first six months of 1974-75 and how does it compare with the production of the corresponding periods in the last three years and their respective production targets; and

(b) whether production in these units has been considerably less than the production target and if so, the reasons therefor together with the steps taken to improve the working of this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) The information is given below:—

(April to September)

	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	('000 tonnes in terms of Nutrients Nitrogen N_2 and Phosphate P_2O_5)							
	N_2	P_2O_5	N_2	P_2O_5	N_2	P_2O_5	N_2	P_2O_5
Target	17·5	8·7	17·5	8 5	22 5	11 9	19 0	9·5
Production	15 0	6·0	9·6	3·8	19·5	10 1	16 5	9 5
Variation	—2·5	—2·7	—7 9	—4·7	—30	—1 2	—2·5	.

(b) Production was lower than targets mainly due to break-down of equipment arising out of ageing of plants, inter-dependence of a large number of plants, some of which are old and ageing, power failures and voltage dips and labour problems Measures such as rectification and replacement of defective equipments have been undertaken to improve the performance of this unit.

Negotiations with Pfizer for Securing Technology to manufacture certain Drugs

1159. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been discussing with M/s. Pfizer Limited for securing the technology for manufacture of the tetracycline and oxytetracycline and for increasing the capacity of I.D.P.L.; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The offer of technology by M/s. Pfizers for improving the production of tetracycline and oxytetracycline and for the manufacture of doxycycline by IDPL free of charge has been discussed with them in the context of their request for (i) regularisation of their excess capacity for oxytetracycline and (ii) grant of industrial licence for manufacture of 5 tonnes p.a. of doxycycline.

Government will take a view on the offer in the context of the totality of recommendations that may be made by the Hathi Committee in their report which is expected to be received by April, 1975.

पटना और रांची के बीच दिन में एक रेल गाड़ी चलाने की मांग

1160. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की राजधानी पटना से रांची तथा क्षिण बिहार के अन्य स्थानों पर आने-जाने के लिये रात में केवल एक हाटिया एक्सप्रेस चलती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों की सुविधा तथा सरकारी आय में वृद्धि की दृष्टि से पटना से रांची तक दिन में भी एक गाड़ी दोनों ओर से चलाने की मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) 23/24 पटना-रांचा-हाटिया एक्सप्रेस और 87/88 साउथ बिहार एक्सप्रेस क्रमश: पटना और रांची हाटिया तथा पटना और टाटानगर के बीच चलता है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) पटना में टर्मिनल सुविधाएं और मार्गवर्ती खण्डों पर खाइन क्षमता न होने के कारण हाटिया और पटना के बीच अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Passes for Parents and Dependent sisters

1161. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether old parents and dependent sisters have been given legal powers under the new Criminal Procedure Code to compel sons and brothers respectively to maintain them;

(b) whether old parents and dependent sisters are not entitled to be included in Privilege Passes and P.T.Os. of the Railway employees; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Pass Rules making provision for inclusion of old parents and dependent sisters waiving the restriction of five members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) New Criminal Procedure Code provides for the payment of maintenance to father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself, but not to dependent sister.

(b) According to the extent rules, widowed mother or step mother and unmarried or widowed sisters, provided father is not alive and is wholly dependent and residing with the Railway employees, can be included in the privilege passes and privilege ticket orders.

(c) No.

Rules Governing free diet to Railway Employees

1162. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway servants drawing pay upto Rs. 180 p.m. (in authorised scales) were entitled for free diet when admitted in Railway Hospitals;

(b) whether under the Revised scales of pay, 1973, the minimum pay has been prescribed as Rs. 196 for Class IV categories; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Rules so that employees referred to in part (a) above may enjoy the benefit which they were entitled to before the introduction of Revised Scales of pay, 1973 and to make arrangements for refund where necessary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Third Pay Commission have recommended to raise the existing pay limit of Rs. 180.00 (in Authorised pay scales) to Rs. 400.00 (in Revised Pay Scales) for entitlement to free diet when admitted in Railway hospitals. The adoption of Revised Pay limit is under consideration in consultation with the Ministers of Finance and Health & Family Planning.

Closure of Martin Light Railway's sections in Bihar

1163. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Martin Light Railways sections between Arrah and Sasram and Fatwa and Islampur are going to be closed down for ever, in Bihar State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what alternative steps Government propose to take to serve the people of the area by running the Railways and providing employment thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) There is no intimation from the Company to stop running trains on the Futwah-Islampur line. The Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway Company, which had earlier issued a notice of closure of the Railway with effect from 15th February, 1975, have now postponed the date of closure of the Railway to 15th March, 1975.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to keep the line in operation.

Safety of goods unloaded at Nangal Dam Railway station

1164. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no proper facilities for storing, safeguarding and protecting the goods unloaded at Nangal Dam Railway station of Northern Railway and consequently pilferages take place; and

(b) if so, whether the Railway authorities propose to provide these facilities at that station immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A goods shed platform under a small covered shed is available at Nangal Dam for storing and protecting goods unloaded at the station. No problem of pilferage on account of lack of storage accommodation has been reported. Only one case of loss of one motor tyre was reported recently on 25th November, 1974 and the police are investigating the case. However, it is proposed to augment the goods shed facilities at the station.

Opening of new lines in hilly and backward areas

1165 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Railway Administration to implement the new concept formulated by his predecessor in his budget speech in February, 1973 in the Lok Sabha regarding the opening of new lines in the hilly and backward areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): In keeping with the objectives of the policy enunciated by the Minister of Railways, while presenting the Railway Budget for 1973-74, the following projects falling in backward areas have been approved:

1 Rohtak-Bhiwani (in Haryana).

2 Jhanjharpur-Laukaha Bazar (in Bihar).

3. Hasanpur-Sakri (in Bihar).

4 BG rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur (in U.P.).

5. Dharmanagar-Kumarghat (to be taken up at the cost of N.E. Council).

6. Nadikude-Bibinagar (in Andhra Pradesh).

7. Banspani-Jakhapura (in Orissa).

8. Shahdara-Saharanpur.

9. Howrah-Sheakhala.

10. Howrah-Amta.

11. Restoration of Dalamau-Daryapur.

12. Restoration of Gohana-Panipat.

13. Restoration of Chhitauni Bagaha link.

Participation of the State Governments has been sought for in the construction of these lines in terms of the New Policy and some of the State Governments have already accepted such participation. It has not been possible to take up the construction of more railway lines on account of the severe constraint of funds in the 5th Plan, but surveys have been ordered and are in progress for a number of lines so that these projects could be considered for construction as soon as the availability of funds improves.

Efforts are being made to obtain additional allotment of funds for construction of New lines from the Planning Commission. The State Governments have also been approached to set aside funds for construction of Railway lines, in backward areas out of the funds allotted in the 5th Plan for development of backward hilly areas.

राजस्थान में रेलवे का विकास

1166 श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान, जो एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, में वर्ष 1971 से वर्ष 1974 तक अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में रेल की विकास योजनाओं के विकास किस-किस रूप में, अलग-अलग कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ख) राजस्थान के प्रति ऐसा दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल संभालव में उप मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) (क) और (ख) रेलों का विकास कार्यक्रम किसी राज्य या क्षेत्रीय आधार पर नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित में समग्र विकास को दृष्टि से बनाया जाता है। प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में निधि का निर्धारण रेलवेवार किया जाता है न कि राज्यवार। चूंकि प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय रेलवे एक से अधिक राज्यों में से होकर जाती है इसलिए, विकासकार्य किसी खास राज्य की सीमाओं तक ही नहीं सीमित किया जा सकता। किसी परियोजना पर होने वाले खर्च के संबंध में पूरी परियोजना के खर्च की सूचना संकलित की जाती है न कि अन्तर्ग्रस्त राज्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार के आधार पर।

न्यायालय फीस में समानता लाने के लिये राज्यों के विधि मंत्रियों की बैठक

1167. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने न्यायालय फीस में समानता लाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये राज्यों के विधि मंत्रियों की एक बैठक बुलाई है ताकि न्याय कम खर्चीला और सुलभ हो सके;

(ख) क्या भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में न्यायालय फीस बहुत बढ़ी-चढ़ी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप न्याय गरीबों के लिये सुलभ नहीं रह गया है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय और सब राज्यक्षेत्रों के बारे में छोड़कर, न्यायालय फीस राज्य सरकारों की अनन्य अधिकारिता का का विषय है। तथापि न्यायालय फीस को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के लिये सिफारिश करने की संभावना को परखने की दृष्टि से विभिन्न राज्यों में न्यायालय फीस से संबंधित आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं।

Spudding of first oil well in Iraq by O.&N.G.C.

1168. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to spud first oil well in Iraq in next May, 1975,

(b) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has entered into a collaboration for execution of this work,

(c) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government of India to enter into such collaboration and contract with other countries for spudding oil wells in other middle east countries, and

(d) the extent to which India would be beneficiary therefrom particularly in processing petroleum for these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The work is being carried out by ONGC on its own.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In Iraq, if oil is found in commercial quantities, ONGC will be remumrated for its services through its right to purchase certain specified quantities of crude oil produced at a concessional "guaranteed sale price."

Acquisition of equipment for transportation of oil to refineries

1169. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to acquire modern equipments for developing production and transportation of oil to refineries;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof together with the time earmarked for acquiring such equipments; and

(c) the extent to which and when the country would be self-sufficient in oil as a result of such equipment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI). (a) to (c) It is Government's endeavour to achieve self-sufficiency in oil as quickly as possible. To achieve this objective all necessary equipment as and when required is being procured; whenever it is not indigenously available it is being imported.

Smuggling of Kerosene oil and Petrol to Pakistan

1170. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large scale smuggling of Kerosene oil and petrol on Indo-Pak border, these days as a result of price hike of kerosene oil in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government of India to check the smuggling of kerosene oil and petroleum to Pakistan during the last three months; and

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard; and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) No reports have been received by the Government of any smuggling of Kerosene oil and petrol on Indo-Pak border.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Training of Indian Railway Officials abroad

1171. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to send some of the Indian Railway officials for training abroad;

(b) if so, the designations and number of such officials to be sent for training and the duration and mode of the training period and the names of the countries where they would undergo such training; and

(c) the extent to which such training would be useful keeping in view the Indian conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9005/75.]

(c) The training will be very useful for implementing the modernisation programmes of the Indian Railways.

Threat to stop oil supply to DESU by I.O.C.

1172. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any threat from the Indian Oil Corporation to stop supplies of oil to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking unless the latter clears the huge debts it owes to them; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the dispute between the concerned parties and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) A notice was given by IOC to DESU for clearing the huge outstandings with them failing which future supplies would be released against cash payments.

(b) Does not arise as there has been no dispute in this regard. Supplies are made to DESU on the verbal understanding that consolidated bills for 10 days supplies would be submitted by IOC and payment would be made by DESU within 4/5 days. DESU could not however make payments in line with these arrangements. The old outstandings up to December 1974 amounted to nearly Rs. 40 lakhs because of which the notice was issued by IOC. The outstandings have now been cleared. There was no interruption of supplies to DESU on account of this issue.

Non-utilization of gas produced from oil fields in Assam

1173. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the gas produced from the oil fields of Oil India and Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Assam is not utilised and burnt out;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are having any proposal for its proper utilisation, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Certain quantities of natural gas produced from the oilfields of Oil India Limited in Assam are flared mainly because of shortfall in lifting by consumers in relation to the offtake earlier indicated by them. The natural gas produced by Oil and Natural Gas Commission except for certain quantities supplied to tea estates is presently being flared. The offtake of consumers of Oil India Limited is expected to improve. The Company has also planned to set up a plant for extraction of L.P.G. and condensate from this gas. A study group has been set up for advising on the optimum utilisation of natural gas produced in Assam. Its report is nearing completion.

Proposal to set up LPG units in Assam

1174. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to set up any liquified petroleum gas unit in Assam;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) to (c). Oil India Limited have a scheme for extraction of approximately 48,000 tonnes per annum of LPG which is under examination.

Decision of OPEC to raise prices of crude on Petroleum Products in India

1177. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the petroleum products in the country will cost more in the new year as a result of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' decision to raise the cost of crude by 38 U. S. cents per barrel;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the quantity of crude oil likely to be imported to meet the current level of consumption of petroleum products in 1975; and

(d) whether the actual imports of crude and its products would be less this year than the last year and if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a) and (b). The pricing of petroleum products in the context of changing crude prices is one of the matters considered by the Oil Prices Committee set up by the Government in March, 1974. The Committee have submitted their interim report on 3rd February, 1975. The pricing of products would be decided after considering the recommendations of the Oil Prices Committee.

(c) The allocation of foreign exchange for 1975-76 for import of crude oil has not yet been finalised.

(d) As against the import of 14.07 million tonnes of crude oil and 3.61 million tonnes of products imported during 1973-74, the estimated imports of crude oil and petroleum products during 1974-75 will be 13.9 and 2.7 million tonnes respectively.

Stipulation of capacities of formulations manufactured by firms with foreign equity

1178. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no definite authorised capacity is there for formulations for firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the notification dated 27-5-1969 which is in operation has proved much favourable to the foreign firms for the growth of bulk drugs, which they have been expanding for use captively for the manufacture of formulations as there are no conditions imposed thereon and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Hathi Committee which has been entrusted the work of examining the over-production of formulations by foreign firms has not been supplied with the details about formulations, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Information has already been furnished in reply to Part (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred *Question No. 169* replied on the 18th February, 1975.

(b) The Notification of 27-5-69 was issued with a view to encourage bulk drug production in the country as production units were less inclined to make investment in bulk drug production in comparison to formulation activity. In this context the Government felt that producers of bulk drugs should also be allowed to formulate bulk drugs produced by them as an incentive to the industry for achieving increase in bulk drug production. The Notification applies to all sectors of the industry, Indian, Foreign and Public. Discussions have been held with the Indian sector and

all steps will be taken to encourage this sector.

(c) No such complaint has been received from the Committee on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi

Compensation paid for pilferage of consignments in transit

1179 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA
SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total amount paid by the Railways as compensation on account of thefts and pilferage of consignments in transit during the year ending 31st December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH) The information for the month of December, 1974 has not yet been compiled However, the total amount paid by the Railways as compensation on account of loss/ thefts and pilferage of consignments for the period from January, 1974 to November, 1974 was Rs 926 lakhs

Creation of shortage of drugs to get certain concession

1180 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether drugs shortage had been raised by certain interested parties only to get Maximum' concessions from Government to expand their production capacities and to obtain price increase on certain branded drugs,

(b) whether there is any move under Government's consideration to abolish the brand names of essential drugs in a phased manner on the recommendation of the Hathi Committee on drugs, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines regarding the policy of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) There is no general shortage of essential drugs in the country Reports of occasional shortages of certain drugs mainly proprietory branded preparations are received in the Ministry from State Drug Controllers from time to time For these, however similar preparations of other manufacturers are usually available In so far as expansion in capacities are concerned they are considered on merits on the basis of the applications received under the I (D & R) Act 1951 The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 However, units with a sales turnover not exceeding Rs 50 lakhs per annum have been exempted from obtaining Government's approval for the fixation/revision of the prices of their products Any increase in the prices of drugs whether for branded items or others is given in accordance with the provisions of the said order and after scrutiny by a competent authority namely BICP/Ministries concerned

(b) and (c) The Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry headed by Shri J L Hathi is examining the various aspects of the drug industry The Committee's report on "Measures for providing essential drugs and common household remedies to the general public, especially in rural areas" which also covers the aspect of substitution of brand names of drugs by generic names has since been received and is under consideration of Government.

Exploration for new oil deposits in North Eastern Region

1181. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploratory and development drilling for new deposits of oil and increasing its production are being intensified in the North-Eastern region; and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P. MAJHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exploratory drilling is presently being carried out in Geleki, Amguri, and Lakhmani areas in Upper Assam and in Baramura in Tripura. Development drilling is being carried out in Lakwa and in Geleki. Exploratory activities are to be intensified in some new areas like Gojalia in Tripura Chargola in Cachar district of Assam, Gopinathakila in Meghalaya in Charali, Borholla, Banamali and other places in Upper Assam as well as in In Nangru in Arunachal Pradesh

Health unit of Indian Railway

1182. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basic facilities provided in a health unit of our Railways;

(b) whether they vary from zone to zone; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and whether all these facilities are provided in the Health Unit of Bhadrak Railway Station of South Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Only out-door facilities are provided in a Railway Health Unit.

(b) and (c). The number of doctors, staff and other facilities provided in the different Health Units very depending on factors like the concentration of Railway staff in the area, train connections, proximity to Railway and non-Railway hospitals, etc The Health Unit at Bhadrak Railway Station has facilities commensurate with the requirements.

High Court's verdicts about Railway Employees under suspension, dismissed

1183. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures regarding Railway employees still remained (1) dismissed. (2) suspended and (3) against whom cases are being conducted on charge of (i) sabotage and (ii) insubordination or indiscipline, after the last strike;

(b) whether different High Courts have given verdicts against disciplinary action taken in case of many railway employees who joined or were supposed to have joined last strike, if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Government will honour the verdicts of these High Courts, if not, the reasons thereabout; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to close the chapter of victimisation of the Railway workers who joined the last strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) (1) No. of employee remaining dismissed/removed/terminated from service. 2,230

(2) No. of employees under suspension 508

(3) No. of employees against whom cases being conducted on charges of sabotage and insubordination or indiscipline. There are about 1,800 court cases pending, of which about 550 involve serious charges of violence etc. and for the rest railways do not pursue the cases.

(b) So far, only verdicts of the High Courts of Calcutta, Gujarat, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have come to notice.

The Calcutta High Court has upheld Rule 14(ii) of the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968 but on certain procedural grounds the dismissal orders have been quashed. Since important issues are involved, Railways have gone in appeal to the Division Bench in Calcutta High Court and judgment is awaited.

In the case of Gujarat High Court, here also the dismissal has been quashed on grounds of the procedure adopted in the case of those employees. Here again, as important issues are involved, Railways have gone on appeal.

The Kerala and Andhra Pradesh High Court judgments are in respect of causual labour who attained temporary status and the removal has been quashed on the basis of the procedure adopted.

(c) In respect of Calcutta and Gujarat Division Bench judgments, Railways have gone in appeal. In respect of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh High Court judgments Railway are taking back the persons covered by those judgments

(d) No Railway employee who acted within the limits of the law of the land was victimised. Individual appeals are being considered, and all those who are not involved in violence, sabotage and intimidation are being taken back. Actually, more than 14 500 have been taken back.

Setting up of Divisional Headquarters in Kerala

1184. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no Railway Divisional Headquarters to plan the rail traffic needs of the Kerala State properly and to ensure that the Railway get the available traffic by proper planning,

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Divisional Headquarters in the State; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the alternative measures proposed to be taken to solve this draw back?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The Kerala State is served well at present by the Madurai and Olavakkot Divisions of Southern Railway, which between them cater adequately to the rail transport needs of the State The headquarters of Olavakkot Division are also located in Kerala State.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Diversification of M/s Hoechst

1185. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the Reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3877 on the 10th December, 1974 regarding permission for diversification granted to M/s. Hoechst and state:

(a) whether diversification referred to in the statement enclosed to the reply to the above question was intimated to DGTD;

(b) if not, whether it amounts to flouting the I (D&R) Act;

(c) whether the raw materials required for manufacturing the concerned preparations are mostly imported and if so, does it not amount to approval of diversification on misrepresentation of facts;

(d) how many proposals of 100 per cent Indian firms for items with these very raw materials were rejected during the Fourth Plan period either for registration, permission or industrial licences and reasons thereof; and

(e) what is the investment of these firms in plant and machinery and under what authority they have not obtained COB licence so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) In the orders issued in October, 1966, which allowed diversification without any licence, the industrial undertakings were to intimate to the DGTD or other appropriate technical authority the particulars regarding their revised manufacturing programme and the new article proposed to be manufactured, and also the value and nature of the minor balancing equipment, if any, added by them No approval of the DGTD or any other authority, as such, was necessary. However, in the policy announced by the Ministry of Industrial Development in a Press Note dated 18 7-70 the following provision exists —

> Industrial undertakings going in for the manufacture of new article or articles in pursuance of the revised policy of free diversification are required to get themselves registered with the DGTD or any other concerned technical authority in accordance with the registration procedure by addressing a letter to that authority giving particulars of licences held by them and the extent of diversification/increase in production effected by them and such other particulars as may be relevant.

As to whether M/s. Hoechest Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has followed the above procedure is being ascertained from DGTD

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign majority drug firms issued COB licences as Small Scale Units

1186 SHRI BHAILJIBHAI PARMAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) how many foreign majority drug manufacturing firms have obtained COB licences in last three years and how many are importing raw materials under small scale units or established importers category;

(b) the items produced by them, the capacities and import licences given to them during the last three years; and

(c) why action was not taken against these firms immediately and what action Government propose to take against them now for marketing their production as small scale units without valid licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH)· (a) and (b). Details regarding name of the foreign company, items and capacities granted in the COB licences during the years 1972, 1973 and 1974 are given in the attached statement. (*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-9006/75) As the number of formulations manufactured by foreign companies runs into thousands it is not practicable to indicate the production of each formulation during the last three years.

The following foreign companies are not in the organised sector;

1. Anglo Thai Corporation
2. G. W. Carnrick Co. (Asia)
3. Chesborough Ponds Inc. (Branch)
4. Cooper Laboratories
5. Ethnor Ltd.
6. C. E. Fulford.
7. Indian Schering Ltd
8. John Wyeth (Bros)
9. Nicholas of India Ltd.
10. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Ltd

and the details of formulations manufactured by them are not available. However, particulars of all import licences including names of the firms, value of licences including names of the firms, value of licences etc. are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial licences, Import licences and

Export licences", copies of which are regularly made available to the Parliament library. Information as to how many foreign majority drug manufacturing firms are importing raw materials under the established importers categories is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c).The foreign firms who have not obtained or applied for COB licences have been asked to show reasons for the same.

Railway accidents due to sabotage

1187. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the recent railway accidents, sabotage has played an important role; and

(b) if so, the persons arrested or actions taken against persons involved in each accident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No. However, during the period 1st April, 1974 to 31st January, 1975, there were 773 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways. Of these only 7 accidents were attributed to sabotage and cases have been registered by the Police for investigation Three persons have been arrested so far.

Election in Pondicherry

1188. SHRI HARI SINGH:
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have early elections in Pondicherry;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) how many by-elections of various Legislative Assemblies, councils as well as of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are pending; and

(d) when the said elections are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(c). The number of vacancies, as on 15th February, 1975, are:—

1. Lok Sabha	.. 8
2. Rajya Sabha	.. 4
3. Legislative Assembly	.. 65
4. Legislative Councils	.. 11

(d). Four statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9007/75].

Rail Concessions for non-student Youths of 'Antar-Bharatia' Organisation

1189. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisation Antar Bhartiya, dedicated to the cause of national integration has repeatedly asked for railway concessions for the non student youths attending the camps of the 'Antar Bhartia' in Maharashtra;

(b) whether such concessions have been denied; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes. Travel concessions are being allowed only to students who participate in youth exchange programmes organised by Antar

Bharati. The request of the Antar Bharati to extend the concessions to non-student youths has not been agreed to because, as a matter of policy, the scope of concessions is not being enlarged in view of their financial implications.

Delay in take over of Burmah Shell

1190. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to indecision on take over and bureaucratic delays, the Burmah Shell refinery is fast deteriorating; and

(b) whether the losses would ultimately affect the amount of compensation to be paid to the oil companies after they are being taken over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Opening of rail line at Samastipur

1191. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Railway officers attended the opening ceremony of new railway line at Samastipur recently; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the officials present there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The names and designations of the Senior Railway officers who were present on the occasion are given below:—

1. Shri P. R. Chopra, General Manager, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur.
2. Shri H. S. Chatta, Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur.
3. Shri S. C. Uppal, Chief Engineer/Construction, Gorakhpur.
4. Shri L. C. Agarwal, Chief Engineer, Gorakhpur.
5. Shri Shiv Kishore, Chief Operating Superintendent, Gorakhpur.
6. Shri K. L. Watts, Chief Security Officer, Gorakhpur.
7. Dr. P. C. Bhalla, Chief Medical Officer, Gorakhpur.
8. Shri A. Sitanath, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Gorakhpur.
9. Shri D. S. Mehta, Chief Electrical Engineer, Gorakhpur.
10. Shri Sirish Chandra, Chief Signalling and Telecommunication Engineer, Gorakhpur.
11. Shri P. N. Tewari, Chief Public Relations Officer, Gorakhpur.
12. Shri H. N. Kidwai, Chief Commercial Superintendent, Gorakhpur.
13. Shri A. K. Srivastava, Additional Chief Mechanical Engineer, Eastern Railway.
14. Shri A. L. Wanchoo, Supdt. Mechanical Loco Running, Eastern Railway.
15. Shri M. V. Mehta, Deputy Electrical Engineer, Eastern Railway.
16. Shri Shiv Sagar Misra, Director/OL, Railway Board.

Work on fertiliser plant at Paradeep

1192. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by now for undertaking the construction work of the fertilizer plant at Paradeep in Orissa;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether the project has been finally cleared by the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The Paradeep project has been approved in principle by the Government. The project will be taken up for implementation as soon as the financing and other arrangements are tied up.

Reinstatement of suspended employees of Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

1193. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees under suspension till now in Khurda Road, Division of South Eastern Railway due to the last Railway strike;

(b) the reasons for not re-instating them so far; and

(c) the time by which they will be re-instated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). 31.

(b). 4 have not been re-instated so far.

(c). No precise period can be indicated.

Enquiry against Pearl Cycle Industries Limited, New Delhi

1194. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Companies has since completed his enquiries into allegations against the Pearl Cycle Industries Ltd., New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The company is not functioning at the Registered Office and its directors could not be traced. The Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana has referred the matter to the police authorities and the whereabouts of the directors have not been ascertained so far.

Closure of Durgapur Fertilizer Plant for shortage of power

1195. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgapur Fertilizer plant had to be closed during 1974 for shortage of power; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to improve the power supply to this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The plant which started production in October 1973 has not so far been able to stabilise production at a satisfactory level as a result of failure and break-down of several critical items of equipment, including imported machinery and components. The imported items of equipment and components valued at Rs. 4 crores were purchased under suppliers' credit from Italy through reputed firms like Societa Impienti Italiana (SII) in the case of the ammonia plant and Montedison in the case of the urea plant, and other suppliers, who are also well established manufacturers like Nuove Pignone (Italy), Thermo-Meccani-ca (Italy), Lentzes/ Rekuperator (West Germany). In

many cases, the equipment suppliers, both indigenous and foreign, were fabricating the items of equipment for the first time for the duties and in the sizes required. Several parties, were thus involved in the implementation of this project, which was the first major effort towards indigenisation based on maximum utilisation of indigenous equipment and experties.

From time to time systematic efforts have been made to identify and overcome the various mechanical defects and other problems with a view to ensuring satisfactory operation. In several cases, replacements have been obtained for equipments found defective. Since these steps were not wholly successful, M/s. Technimont, who were intimately involved with this project in designing, supplies etc. were invited end-to-end, and suggest measures necessary to ensure reliability of operations at satisfactory levels. The end-to-end survey report has been received and appropriate action is in hand to put through the remedial and other measures considered necessary in the light of this report. It is expected that these modifications etc. will be completed in the next 18 months and that the plant should be able to stabilise production in about 24 months from now.

In addition to the technological problems referred to above, the plant has also been facing difficulty in establishing production due to frequent power failures and instability in the power supply system, particularly during the second half of 1974. The plant had also to be shut down from 21st October to 10th November 1974 due to the inability of M/s. Durgapur Projects Ltd. to supply power even at the minimum level *viz.*, 14 MW. The plant, which requires 20 MW of power, draws its supply from M/s. Durgapur Projects Ltd. a State Government undertaking. The frequent break-downs and instability in the power supply system were mainly due to short circuiting in the panels in the substation, faults in the outdoor cable box of the main transformer, defective protective relay operations and relay coordination in the distribution net work and abnormal voltage dips mainly due to the distribution and faults in the DVC and West Bengal State Electricity to which DPL is connected. The State Government have constituted a Standing Technical Committee comprising of experts from Durgapur Projects Ltd. and FCI to identify the problems in the power distribution system leading to frequent interruptions/voltage dips. The recommendations of the Standing Technical Committee have been/are being implemented and there has been some improvement in the supply of power. The faults in the system were also studied by a small technical group constituted by the Central Electricity Authority and it is expected that the recommendations of this committee would go a long way in removing the frequent interruptions to power supply to the Durgapur fertilizer plant.

Vendors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1196. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some arrangement whereby preference is given to vendors belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of awarding Railway canteen contracts; and

(b) if so, their percentage among the new contracts awarded during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) During the six months period ending 31-12-1974, the percentage of contracts awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes worksout to 1.7.

बम्बई की कपड़ा मिलों को मशीन तेल की सप्लाई

1197. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई की कपडा मिलों के लिये मशीन तेल का कोई 'कोटा' निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) बम्बई की कपडा मिलों को वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान कितना तेल सप्लाई किया गया और उनमें से वे मिलें कौन सी है जिन्हे वह सप्लाई किया गया था जिसका कोई रिकार्ड नही है और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उन्हे तेल की सप्लाई के संबंध में अपनाई जा रही वर्तमान नीति क्या है और क्या इसका उचित रूप से पालन किया जा रहा है और यदि नही, तो क्या कारण है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० माझी) : (क) से (ग) . तेल कम्पनियो द्वारा कपड़े की किस्मो को स्नेहक तेलों की सप्लाई के लिये कोई कोटा निर्धारित नही की गई है। उपलब्धता की विभिन्न बाधाओं की शर्तों पर पूरी आवश्यकताओ के अनुरूप विभिन्न ग्रेडों की माग की सप्लाई करने की वर्तमान नीति है।

विभिन्न तेल कम्पनियों के कई छोटे एजेन्टों द्वारा शायद हुई सप्लाई सहित बड़ी संख्या में एजेंसियो को ध्यान में रखकर 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान कपड़े की विभिन्न मिलों को सप्लाई की गई मात्राओं की समेकित स्थिति देना संभव नही है।

पश्चिम रेलवे में कार्य कर रहे अंगुल विशेष (फोरेन्सिक एक्सपर्टस)

1198 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिविजन में कितने अंगुल विशेषज्ञ कार्य कर रहे है तथा उन्होंने वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान कितने मामलों का पता लगाया;

(ख) उन मामलो में से अब कितने मामले निपटा दिये गये हैं तथा कितने मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं और उन्हे कब तक निपटाए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) जोनल आफिसो में अगुल विशेषज्ञ के ऊपर कितने अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये है; और उनमें से कितने अगुल विशेषज्ञ हैं; और

(घ) उनमें बाहर से लिये गये कितने व्यक्ति है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बटा सिंह) : (क) कुछ नही।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नही उठता।

पश्चिम रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर लगी घड़ियों पर हुआ व्यय

1199. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के सभी डिवीजनों के स्टेशनो पर गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी घड़ियां लगीं और अभी भी कार्यरत कितनी घड़ियां हैं;

(ख) उक्त घड़ियां कब और कहां से खरीदी गई थीं और तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने मूल्य की घड़ियां खरीदी गईं; और

(ग) उक्त घड़ियों की सफ़ाई आदि कितने दिनों के बाद की जाती है और तीन वर्षों में उनकी सफ़ाई और मरम्मत पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): (क) गत तीन वर्षों मे दीवार की 12 घड़ियां लगायी गयी हैं। ये सभी घड़ियां चालू हालत में हैं।

(ख) (i) गत तीन वर्षों में 11 घड़ियां खरीदी गयी थीं जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार ई:—

(1) मेसर्स अरुणादय वाच कं०, बम्बई से 3 घड़ियां 1974 मे और 3 घडियां 1975 मे कुल लागत 1200 रुपये।

(2) मेसर्स एग्लो स्विस कं०, बम्बई से 2 घडियां 1972 में एक 1973 में और दो 1974 में कुल लागत 930 रुपये।

(ii) एक घडी फ़ालतू स्टाक से प्राप्त हुई।

(ग) घड़ियों की सर्विस सामान्यत: हर तीसरे वर्ष की जाती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन 12 घड़ियों की सर्विस और अनुरक्षण पर जो खर्च हुआ वह इस प्रकार है:—

(1) सर्विस पर: 65.00 रुपये (लगभग)

(2) अनुरक्षण पर जिस में अनुरक्षण कर्मचारियो पर आने वाली आनुपातिक लागत शामिल है— 610.00 रुपये (लगभग)

Compensation paid to Victims of Train Accidents near Ultadanga

1200. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI VERKEY GEORGE:
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the particulars of the compensation paid to the next of kin of the deceased passengers and others involved in the train accident at Ultadanga station on Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): The amount of compensation payable to the victims of this accident will be determined by the *ad-hoc* Claims Commissioner, who is being appointed. *Ex-gratia* payments totalling Rs. 37,600/- have been made by the Eastern Railway Administration to the next of kin of the passengers killed and to the passengers injured in the accident.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I wrote to you about rigging of election at Barpet; it came from Shri Golap Barbara, ex-M.P., Rajya Sabha, and Chairman of the Socialist Party in Assam, regarding serious tampering with ballot boxes. I would like to have a little time, so that I may make my submissions and the Minister may make a statement....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not speak unless you are called. I am not calling you. I have told you that, in such cases, the remedy is the Election Commission. Why do you bring these matters here off and on?

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT, 1958

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): On behalf of Shri H. R. Gokhale, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958:—

(i) The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Second Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1365 in Gazette of India, dated the 28th December, 1974.

(ii) The Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1366 in Gazette of India, dated the 28th December, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8991/75].

REPORT (1969) OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON FAIR SELLING PRICES OF AUTOMOBILES AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Hindi version of the Report (1969) of the Tariff Commission on the fixation of fair selling prices of Automobiles—Standard Herald Passenger cars 4—Door Model under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report earlier.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8992/75].

ORDERS UNDER DELIMITATION ACT, 1972

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972:—

(i) Order No. 27 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Gujarat, published in Notification No. S.O. 639(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 8th November, 1974.

(ii) Order No. 28 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Haryana, published in Notification No. S.O. 685(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd December, 1974.

(iii) Order No. 29 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh, published in Notification No. S.O. 701(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 7th December, 1974.

(iv) Order No. 31 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu, published in

Notification No. S.O. 2(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1975.

(v) Order No. 32 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Andhra Pradesh, published in Notification No. S.O. 1(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1975.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) and (ii) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8993/75].

RAILWAYS RED TARIFF (1ST AMDT.) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MNISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railways Red Tariff (First Amendment) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 195 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1975, issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8994/75].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956 AND A DRAFT CONSTITUTION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) The Cost Accounting Records (Infant Milk Foods) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 701(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1974.

(ii) G.S.R. 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1975 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 701(E) dated the 27th December, 1974.

(2) A copy of the draft notification (Hindi and English versions) proposed to be issued under sub-section (1) of section 620 of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 620 of the said Act.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8995/75].

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Yesterday's statement by the Prime Minister on Jammu & Kashmir will be taken up for discussion on Monday, March 3, 1975. The discussion will be on a government motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, my motion regarding discussion on Mauruti, which has been admitted by your goodself as in order, may also be taken up next week.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not find any treatment for this gentleman. I have to consult some specialist.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what subject?

MR. SPEAKER: About controlling you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Controlling me?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Why not ask the same man who dectored the Rarapeta elections?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There should be a discussion about Maruti and the issues related to Maruti, its grabbing land, steel, cement, dealership, etc.....

SHRI PILOO MODY:.... working capital, import of machinery, motors and everything.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF FERTILISERS BELONGING TO THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA IN A FIRE AT OKHA

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the calling attention motion. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy—are you ready?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported fertiliser worth about Rupees twenty lakhs belonging to the Food Corporation of India gutted in a fire at Okha."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): At 2 p.m. on the 22nd of February, 1975, the outbreak of a fire was reported in the stocks of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (C&N) fertiliser stored in the open space between transit sheds No. 9 and 10 at the port of Okha. This Calcium Ammonium Nitrate from Rumania was brought by the vessel "Piran." The port authorities and the Food Corporation officials took immediate action and the fire was extinguished at 4.30 p.m. the same day. Out of a quantity of 1,750 tonnes of C&N stored in this space, about 500 tonnes are reported to have been affected by the fire, and the water used to extinguish the fire. Immediately thereafter, the Food Corporation of India appointed a surveyor to ascertain the cause of the outbreak of fire and to assess the extent of the damage. The police are also investigating the case. The Food Corporation of India have deputed a senior officer to the spot to take further action for salvage operations, etc. The Corporation has also lodged a claim against the port authorities, as the cargo was in the custody of the port at the time of the fire.

On the 24th February 1975, at 00.10 hrs. another fire was noticed in the ship "Piran" in hatch No. 2 containing C&N. The fire was extinguished at 04.00 hrs. by the crew of the vessel. The entire hatch balance of 200 tonnes of C&N is reported to have been affected by the fire, and water used for extinguishing the fire. The surveyor appointed in respect of the first fire has been entrusted with this second case also. The shipowners have been put under notice for the damage to the cargo.

The C&N value of the total quantity of 700 tonnes of C&N said to have been affected in the two fires would be about Rs. 13,96,384. The actual loss to the Government can, however, be ascertained only after the survey report has been received and the salvage operations completed.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is no consolation to say that this amount will be recovered by the Food Corporation from the port authorities. It is after all the nation's money and

it is, I think, a gross negligence on the part of either the port authorities or the Food Corporation of India to keep such a scarce material open to fire.

Then, Sir, this is not the first fire. There is a second one also in the same month. I want to know why once a fire took place, proper precutions were not taken. If proper precution had been taken, probably, the second fire could have been averted.

Sir, the loss sustained is stated to be about Rs. 14 lakhs. If this fertiliser had been used for production of food-grains, it would have produced food-grains worth a crore of rupees. I want to know why the authorities are so callous in dealing with these things The Minister said that the shipowners are put under observation I want to know what sort of observation is being done and whether they have come to any conclusion. I want to know whether calcium ammonium nitrate got fire on account of some mixture in it which is inflammable. Rumanis has manufactured this. Was it defective there itself? I want to know the details about this thing. And secondly, what is the future arrangement which the Minister is going to make? What is the specific step which is being taken to avoide such sort of fires in future? Recently there was strike at the Ports and it is still going on. The strikers have been indulging in all sorts of violent activities. Recently some of them have stabbed some of the loyal workers. These are all highly-paid workers, every worker gets Rs. 475 to Rs. 520 per month. They have been getting Rs. 100 as medical charges per month. If they are involved in such sorts of violent activities and sabotage, what is the remedy? Time and again we see there is this sort of dispute between the FCI management and the workers. I want that the Minister should take stern action against all those people concerned. A High-level Commission should be instituted to go into the working of this organisation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no workers strike in the port of Okha. So far as the general problem of strike is concerned, that is a problem which can be separately discussed. But so far as this matter is concerned, so far as Okha port is concerned, this was a case of accidental fire. Nobody expected like this, that materials could be destroyed or damaged in this way, as a result of the fire. Even in respect of the fire which occurred at Bhavnagar in the month of November, 1974, the enquiry has been instituted. Investigations are going on and we have not arrived at any firm conclusions. Prime facie perhaps one of the points is whether the material which we received from Rumania was detective, whether there was defect in the blending of the material itself, because calcium ammonium-nitrate contains ammonium nitrate and it is highly inflammable material. If there is some defect in blending fire can occur if it comes in contact with some other material. But we have not arrived at any material conclusion about it. We have involved some of the expert on it and they will find out what precautionary steps are necessary to prevent the recurrence of such types of accidents in future. So, all these things are being looked into. Some of the materials were lying in the premises of the port and some of them were in the holds of the ship and therefore it was the responsibility of the port authorities or the ship owners as the case may be. But I am not going into the legal aspects of the matter just now. As far as my Ministry is concerned, as I have already stated, we have been taking all precautions. We deal with very large quantities of food and fertilisers. Such occurrences are very rare. Therefore, I do not think there should be any cause for anxiety as such.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is there any part of the strikers in it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: I don't think there is any part of the strikers, there are no strikers in it.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाव) : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एंगजाइटी का कोई कारण नहीं है । क्यों कारण नहीं है ? एंगजाइटी तो है ही । वह तो इसी में है कि खुले में इसको रखा गया था । आपने कहा है कि ओखा बन्दरगाह के ट्रांजिट शैड नं० 9 और 10 के बीच खुले स्थान पर रखे हुए कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट उर्वरक के स्टाक में सायं दो बजे आग लग जाने की सूचना मिली थी पहला प्रश्न तो यह पैदा होता है कि जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं बताया है कि क्वालिटी में भी कुछ खराबी हो सकती थी और उसके कारण आग लगने की सम्भावना भी हो सकती है । यह वह इसलिए कहते है कि जहाज मे भी जहां यह उर्वरक भरा था, आग लग गई । आपने लिखा है कि माल बाहर रखा गया था । लेकिन अगर इसको शैड में रखा गया होता तो क्या यह सम्भव नहीं था कि उसको आग न लगती और इसको आग लगने से बचाया जा सकता था ? इसको बाहर क्यों रखा गया और अन्दर क्यों नहीं रखा गया ?

इसके वास्ते जिम्मेदारी किस की है । फूड कारपोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया की है और जहां तक पोर्ट ट्रस्ट का सम्बन्ध है उसकी तो है ही क्योंकि पोर्ट ट्रस्ट एरिया में वह माल रखा गया था । लेकिन जिस का माल है उसकी भी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वह उसकी देखभाव करे । जब आग लग गई तो इस में यह लिखा गया है कि मामले की पुलिस में रिपोर्ट करा दी गई है और एक वरिष्ट अधिकारी की नियुक्ति कारपोरेशन ने की है । जब आज लग गई और नुकसान हो गया उसके बाद वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की नियुक्ति हुई । जब इस बात का पता था कि सम्भावना हो सकती है कि आग लग जाए तो पूरे के पूरे सामान की देखभाल पहले से एक एफ़ सी आई के द्वारा क्यों नहीं की गई इसकी पूरी की पूरी व्यवस्था पहले से क्यों नहीं की गई यह नैगलिजेंस क्यों हुई और इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ?

किन कारणों से आग लगी इसका पता लगाने में तो समय लग सकता है । पुलिस नवेस्टीगेशन करेगी । लेकिन जहां तक उर्वरक की क्वालिटी का सम्बन्ध है उसके सम्बन्ध में तो निगम परीक्षण करवा कर तुरन्त रिपोर्ट प्राप्त कर सकता था और बता सकता था कि जिस क्वालिटी का हमने रूमानिया से मंगाना था उस क्वालिटी का यह उर्वरक नहीं था इसके ब्लैंडिंग में कुछ खराबी थी । इन सब बातों का कोई न कोई निश्चित उत्तर तो आना चाहिये था ।

आए दिन समाचारपत्रों में यह बात आती है कि खाद्य निगम की कार्य-कुशलता कम है उनका संचालन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है और कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असन्तोष है । एक कर्मचारी को स्टैब कर दिया गया है । वहां पर हड़ताल है । सब जानते हैं कि कारपोरेशन सन्तोषजनक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहा है । अब क्या इसका रिफ़लैक्शन इस पर नहीं पड़ता है ? मैं किसी कर्मचारी को दोष देना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि इनक्वायरी बैठी हुई है । इस आग के संदर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसका कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि खाद्य निगम का कार्य संचालन त्रुटिपूर्ण है, कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष है और इसके कारण क्या हैं इस को भी आप बतायें । इस में जो भ्रष्टाचार है गोलमाल है संचालन इसका ठीक नहीं हैं उस पर आप प्रकाश डालें जो स्टाक वहां पर था उसकी जिम्मेदारी से वह बच नहीं सकता है, पोर्ट ट्रस्ट में जो माल रखा गया था उसकी देखभाल की व्यवस्था इसको करनी चाहिये थी । क्या वह हुई इस का उत्तर आप स्पष्ट दें । पुलिस को रिपोर्ट कर देना वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की नियुक्ति कर देना बहुत आसान काम है, इस तरह की सब बातें बाद में की जाती हैं नुकसान हो जाता है उसके बाद की जाती हैं लेकिन इस तरह का नुक्सान न हो इसके बारे में पहले से क्या कोई कार्रवाई की गई थी ? आग कब लगी और फ़ायर ब्रिगेड कब बुलाया गया, कब वह आया यह भी आप

बताएं आपने कहा है कि तेरह लाख का नुकसान हुआ है जबकि समाचारपत्रों में आया है कि बीस लाख रुपये का हुआ। आप यह भी बताएं कि यह अन्तर क्यों है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member can have his own view. But, as far as this accident is concerned, I think that the involvement of the F.C.I. as such is the minimum. As the hon. House is aware, the import of fertilisers from rupee payment countries is done by the MMTC. The Food Corporation of India actually acts as an agent of the Government of India for the Ministry of Agriculture which is handling the fertilisers and food.

The commodity was still in the port. The Food Corporation of India is supposed to take it out from the port and transport it to the destination. Here what happened was this. Whether the material was inside or outside, it would not have made much difference. Our experience about Bhavnagar port is that whenever fire occurs the shed also catches fire. So the question whether the material was stored inside or outside, does not make any difference. As I said earlier, there may be some other factors. Of course, experts will come to certain conclusions. But, there are some doubts that there may be some defect in the blending of the material. There are also some other factors. Perhaps, some burning cigarettes and beedis might have been thrown by the workers and that might have caused the fire. But, I am not in a position to say positively what really led to the fire in these two incidents. But, as far as Food Corporation of India is concerned, I do not think there was any negligence on the part of the Food Corporation of India here in this particular thing and the responsibility.....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, I seek your protection. Since the material was imported by MMTC, it is perfectly allright. But, who owns the stoks, who owns the material? It is the Food Corporation of India. Naturally, the obligation falls on the Food Corporation of India to look after the goods which have been imported. It is a technical matter. Different agencies are there to see that the material is protected.

MR. SPEAKER: My advice is, you have some patience till he finishes his speech.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I think hon. Member will appreciate this. For instance, the same material which was in the hold of the ship itself caught fire. Now, m my statement, I have mentioned that about 200 tonnes of the same material which was in the hold of the ship itself caught fire. How does the Food Corporation of India come in? Therefore,.....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Because of the functioning of the Corporation, because of the discontent of the people working.....

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would like to submit that the same Calcium Ammonium Nitrate which was in the ship itself caught fire. The Food Corporation of India does not come in here. There are certain other reasons. I think the main purpose of the hon. Members is probably to highlight this problem and possibly help in finding out the reasons for this. I am giving some facts. There seems to be some other factors than negligence. Either, the blending was not proper or some workers might have thrown burning cigarettes or beedis and that might have led to the fire. All these matters are being subjected to investigation. I am not in a position at present to make positive statements. Now, the hon. Member has referred to some factors which are not relevant to this. He referred to the murder of a worker of the Food Corporation of India. In Calcutta, one loyal worker of the Food Corporation of India was murdered by miscreants. But, that is a different thing. That can be separately discussed. That cannot be mixed up with this. But, I can inform

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the hon. Member that as far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, during the last 16—18 months, a number of steps have been taken to improve the functioning of the Corporation and some discipline has come into the organisation. Things are improving. We should not really try to bring in unnecessarily other factors. I do not want to protect the Corporation. I am prepared to share the facts with the hon Members Without some basis, we should not really try to blame a public sector organisation like the Food Corporation of India. As far as the future precautions are concerned, depending on the facts which will be disclosed in the enquiry report, we shall take all the necessary precautions.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry) Sir, the hon Minister. has stated that there is no reason or hardly any reason to believe that there was negligence on the part of the Food Corporation of India which resulted in this loss But, I was wondering, in the answer itself the Minister has stated that in that part of Gujarat, during the last six months, several fires had occurred in other ports. While answering Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, the Minister said that in Porbunder port, an enquiry was instituted to enqire into the fire accident which took place in September. Sir, six months have passed Till today, the enquiry is going on according to the answer given by the Minister. Now, in this case also, two fire accidents took place on consecutive days. It may be accidental or it may be sabotage or it may be anything. I do not want to pass any judgements about that But, my whole complaint is that, the attitude of the Government towards such accidents is rather casual, I do not use the word callous Otherwise, had the Government been serious, they would have taken sufficient steps when the first accident took place, to prevent the calamity whether it happened in the ship or elsewhere. Now, the Government says that the blending might have been defective. I do not know. But, the question is, when the first fire occurred, whether the Government had given any warning regarding this to the ship itself that this possibility is there and therefore they should be careful? I do not know.

I would like to know whether in any of these cases which we are referring to the fire which took place in Porbandar and the fire which took place in Okha port, any action has been taken against anybody. If not, what is the reason therefor?

Lastly, I would like to know this. The Government say there was no negligence. The Minister said that the possibility is there that a worker might have thrown a *biri* or cigarette. Then why did the FCI keep it in the open? There is a difference. You said that the fire occurred in Bhavanagar port when CAN was kept inside the godown. But here it was kept in the open in between two sheds So the possibility is more for a worker or anybody for that matter to throw a *bidi* and there can be a fire accident. It is a clear case of negligence on the part of FCI What are the steps Government would like to take keeping all this experience in view so that in future this kind of accidents is avoided?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. It is true that the report of the inquiry committee on the fire which occurred in November. in Bhavanagar is still not available because it is being conducted by the Gujarat Government. But a preliminary independent inquiry which had been made by us indicates the possibility that it was due to short-circuit in electric connection that the fire may have occurred. But I do not want to prejudge the issue because the final report of the inquiry is still to be obtained.

Secondly, it has to be borne in mind that there was a series of fires. Subsequently there were two. One was

originally in the port of Constanza in Rumania in the ship which was supposed to come to India. This indicates that perhaps there must be some problem with the material itself because as I was mentioning, calcium ammonium nitrate contains ammonium nitrate. The Government of India has been taking abundant precautions in this respect. For instance, ammounium nitrate is a very important and good fertiliser used all over the world, but since it is highly inflamable, we have not been importing it. This has happened in the CAN—calcium ammonium nitrate—and if there is any defect found in the material itself, the matter has to be taken up. There are some reasons to believe that this is so. But I do not want to sit in judgment on it because we are dealing with a foreign country and a foreign supplier. But if the material is found to be defective, we will take up the matter with the suppliers and ask them to rectify the blending of the material in such a way that it does not catch fire. If there is any negligence on the part of anybody here, naturally it is a different matter; we will try to fix the responsibility. We have actually taken a number of steps to see that this does not occur. But if this is occurring because of the chemical composition of the material itself, the matter has a different background.

As far as we are concerned, the general impression should not go that this has happened in a widespread way. We are importing large quantities of fertilizers and these occurrences are very rare involving very negligible quantities. By and large, the handling of these quantities has been done in a very well-organised manner. That is why we are in a position to supply the fertiliser to State Governments as per demand during the last one year or so.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Has any action been taken in between because of these accidents?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Unless we identify, how can we take action?

AN HON. MEMBER: Have there been any arrests?

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): The Minister said that there were three fires in Gujarat, Porbandar, Bhavanagar and now Okha. I do not know whether that area is vulnerable to fire. In the first fire, we lost 200 tonnes of calcium ammounium nitrate. In the subsequent fire, the loss was 500 tonnes. The Minister says there is a likelihood of a defect in the blending of the material. Ammounium nitrate is very inflamable. It might have caught fire and that has caused the damage. I would like to know why it was stored in open space because from there it could have spread to other materials, not only fertiliser, and other goods would have been destroyed. This was very likely. Are the FCI or Government thinking of constructing any special type of godowns to store this kind of inflamable materials.

Secondly, I want to know whether because of shortage that had been caused by the destruction of fertilisers in that area, any price hike is likely to be there. Thirdly, if there is a shortage, what steps do the Government propose to take to supply adequate fertilisers to Gujarat?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, supplies in the State would not be affected as a result of this accident because the quantities involved are negligible, about 700 tonnes. I have already stated that even if it was stored in the shed, what the position is. At Bhavanagar where it was stored in the shed, it caught fire. So, that alone does not

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make any difference. We are facing difficulties in major ports in handling large quantities of foodgrains and fertilisers because the capcity of major ports is limited. In minor ports such as Porbundhar and Okha there are not many sheds. Fertiliser is unloaded in minor ports in order to avoid payment of demurrage in foreign exchange because in major ports ships have to wait in long queues for three or four weeks. In the interest of national economy, we are using minor ports where immediately on unloading it is transported by wagons or trucks. At Okha port itself the movement is taking place on a large scale. Due to difficulties in major Indian ports we will have to continue using minor ports for some time to come.

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय ओखा बन्दरगाह में मंत्री महोदय के स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार 13 लाख रुपये की खाद जल कर राख हो गई। पेस्तर भी एक घटना अखबार मे छपी थी कि बहुत सी खाद बन्दरगाह पर समुद्र की लहरो में खराब हो गई। नया नया महकमा है और इस में भ्रष्टाचार और गोल-माल पांडेय जी के मुताबिक बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। यह मुहकमा वह मुहकमा है जिस से हिन्दुस्तान के एक नही करोड़ो लोगों की जिन्दगी का सीधा वास्ता होता है। तो यह मुहकमा इतनी लापरवाही क्यों बरतता है यह मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं।

मुझे ताज्जुब होता है मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि यह हाईली इन्फ्लेमेबल मैटीरियल है। तो उस के प्रति इतनी लापरवाही क्यों बरती गई? जब खाद बाहर से आई थी उस वक्त मे किस स्तर के अधिकारी उस के रख-रखाव उस के बचाव और देखभाल के लिए मौजूद थे? जहा तक मेरी जानकारी में है वहां पर जो रूटिन के के कर्मचारी होने हैं वह भी बड़े निम्न स्तर के वही मौजूद थे और एफ़ सी आई का कोई बड़ा अधिकारी मौजूद नहीं था। एफ़ सी आई के अधिकारियों के बारे में मैं परसनल तौर पर जानता हूं और मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं मैं कई दफे उन की जानकारी में ले आया हूं यह विभाग तो भ्रष्टाचार का एक बहुत बड़ा अड्डा है। मंत्री जी को इस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जिस जहाज से खाद आई थी उस का मालिक कौन है? क्या उस के जहाजो मे पहले भी ऐसी घटना होती रही है? अगर ऐसा होता रहा है तो फ़िर हमारी सरकार ने उस से माल ढुलाने का कार्ट्रक्ट क्यो किया? यह भी देखने की जरूरत है।

मुझे बहुत बड़ा शक है कि जो खाद हमारे यहां आई उस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा उस खाद के बहुत से बोरे वहां से गायब कर दिए गए और उसी को छिपाने के लिए यह आग लगा दी गई या लगवा दी गई। यह सारी साजिश है एफ़ सी आई के अधिकारियो की। जो ऐसी इम्पार्टेंट खाद है जिस की इतनी मांग है उस में आग लग जाती है औरों मे नही लगती है इस का यही कारण हो सकता है। इस का चूकि ब्लैक मार्केट मे दाम अच्छा मिलता है इसलिए इस के साथ ऐसा किया जाता है और आग लगाई जाती है। तो मैं जानना चाहुंगा कि क्या जो खाद के बैग वहा से उडा दिए गए थे उस के लिए कोई साजिश तो नही थी? इस के इस पहलू पर भी मंत्री जी नजर डालें और इस की एन्क्वायरी कराएं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इस में आग लगवाने में उन प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों का तो हाथ नहीं है जो सारे देश में आज बड़ी तेजी से काम कर रही हैं? उन का सारा जोर इस बात पर है कि सरकार को फेल करो। उनका यह प्रयत्न है कि लोगों को खाना न मिले देश में तोड़ फोड़ हो और ऐसा वातावरण

पैदा हो। तो उन की यह जो योजना है उसी के मातहत क्या यह भी उन की कार्यवाही का एक हिस्सा है जिस से हिन्दुस्तान मे एक संकट खड़ा हो जाय ? इन्ही पहलुओं पर मैं मंत्री जी से प्रकाश डालने का आग्रह करता हूं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not think that we should try to unnecessarily bring in politics into this because this is simply some sort of accident. *Prima facie* there does not appear to be any force which might have done it deliberately. Malpractice also does not help anybody. If the fertiliser is burnt, they will not be able to use it by malpractices, but our experience of Ports has been that less than one per cent is lost due to handling all over India, and this is considered to be within tolerable limits. But one can arrive at a conclusion only after the enquiry report is available to us, and before that to arrive at a conclusion would be premature. Let us await the enquiry results and after that we shall be able to take a decision in the matter.

12.36 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Hundred and thirty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Import of Hop Plants.

12.36½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of Estimates Committee:

(i) Sixty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-seventh Report on Housing.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings relating to the Sixty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal)—Availability and Distribution of Coal.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मैंने एलेक्ट्रोनिक गैजट के बारे में पी ए सी के चेयरमैन को और आप को पत्र लिखा था।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since he has mentioned my name, I want to say...

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am doing this, but the attitude of the Government in this regards towards me has been extremely unfortunate, unhelpful and non-cooperative. I shall have to come before the House with various problems and seek the guidance of the House. I cannot function.

MR. SPEAKER: Now that your turn is over, you are saying you cannot function. Now you will go with a big bang. *After completing* two years you say now that you cannot work. You should have said it much earlier.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall produce files before you.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen every thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then you would not have said this.

MR. SPEAKER: This is extraordinary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Officials are declining to give information.

12.38 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Partap Singh died".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Partap Singh died".

The motion was adopted.

12.39 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

WRIT PETITION RE. PRESIDENTIAL ORDER FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CETAIN AMOUNTS FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Under Rule 377 of the Rules of Procedure of the House I may be permitted to bring to the attention of the House the outcome of the writ petition filed by me and Shri Sivaprakasam, Member of the Rajya Sabha, in the High Court in respect of the withdrawal of certain amounts from the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry.

As the House is aware, after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry, a Presidential Order was issued on 29th March, 1974, seeking to withdraw about Rs. 5 crores from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. When the Order was sought to be placed on the Table of the House on 2nd April, this was objected to by the Members of the Opposition. On that day it was not possible for the Government to place it on the Table of the House. Next day it was again argued and the Speaker in his wisdom made this observation:

"After listening to the points raised yesterday and after listening to the replies given by the Law Minister, my view is that the financial procedures on money grants are purely within the jurisdiction of Parliament."

Again, it could not be placed on the Table of the House.

It has been the practice of the House and the Speaker not to pronounce on the question of legality or constitutionality of an Order or of a Bill because that does not come within the purview of the House. Therefore, I was left with no other option but to approach the court with a writ petition challenging the validity of the Presidential Order seeking to withdraw the amounts from the consolidated fund of Pondicherry because I felt that if left unverified, this may develop in the future to a large-scale erosion of the power and authority of the legislatures and embolden the executive to bypass and curtail the basic control over the public purse by Parliament and State legislatures. Accordingly, Mr. Sivaprakasam, a Member of Rajya Sabha coming from Pondicherry and I approach the Madras

High Court on 9th April with a writ petition challenging the validity and constitutionality of the Presidential Order.

On the 11th April, an Appropriation Bill was introduced in the House seeking to validate all the actions taken under the Presidential Order with retrospective effect from 1st April. On that day you allowed the order to be placed on the Table of the House. But even after it was laid, you made a pertinent observation, namely,

> "Laying it on the Table does not affect the legality or otherwise of the order."

The Law Minister, Mr. Gokhale, said on the floor of the House:

> "I want to reiterate that the Government position is that the Order is legal and Government will establish it before the Court when the time comes."

Therefore, in spite of your observation and the walk-out by the opposition parties, Government continued to maintain that the Presidential Order was valid. Even when we met you, Sir, our plea was that the Government should accept that this order was invalid and then we would co-operate in remedying the situation. But Government persisted in saying that the order was valid and only for removal of some doubts they were bringing the Bill. As I said, the Law Minister even challenged that when the time came, Government will establish the legality before the court.

After the Appropriation Bill became an Act, I filed another petition to amend my earlier prayer challenging the validity of the Appropriation Act also in so far as it authorised and validated withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry under the impugned Presidential Order from. 1st April to 27th April 1974. The writ petition came up for hearing on three days from 4th to 6th December 1974 before the First Bench of the High Court of Madras under the Hon. Chief Justice Mr. K. Veeraswamy and Hon. Mr. Justice Natarajan. I have a copy of the full text of the judgment which I will place on the Table of the House. But I will invite attention to the pertinent portion of the judgment relating to the Presidential Order. The judgment was delivered on 29th January 1975. Regarding the Presidential Order, their Lordships have held as follows:

> "We are, therefore, of the opinion that the impugned Order, being undoubtedly inconsistent with the provisions of the Act relating to the procedure and the manner in which moneys could be withdrawn and appropriated from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, was invalid whatever compulsory circumstances might have existed to make it."

However, their Lordships have held that the Appropriation Act passed by the Parliament is valid in exercise of the overriding powers of legislation available to Parliament as per the provisions of the Constitution and the Act.

I am glad to infrom the House that the basic objective of my approaching the court, namely, about the invalidity and the unconstitutionality of the Presidential Order have been fully upheld by the Court. The plea of the opposition and the repeated requests made by us on the floor have been fully vindicated by the judgment given by the court on the Presidential Order.

It may be pertinent here to note that we, in the opposition, tried to be very helpful. In fact, I and other colleagues on this side raised the issue on 29th March, 1974 itself. Had the Government cared to listen to our timely appeal, the unhappy and illegal action perpetrated in the name of the Presidential Order could have been avoided. We tried to be constructive and helpful, but the Minister did not

[Shri Sazhiyan]

respond to our helpful criticism. Anyhow, I felt I owe an obligation and duty to this House and I am glad to lay on the Table of the House, with your permission, an authenticated copy of the judgment of the High Court of Madras delivered on 29th January 1975 on the writ petition filed by me and Mr. Sivaprakasam, Member, Rajya Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-9023|75]

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We are all praise for the efforts that the hon. Member, Shri Sezhiyan, made, either before the court of law or on the floor of this House, for vindicating the rights of Parliament. But it is for your consideration whether members will be driven to seeking remedies in the courts of law for the violation of certain conventions, practices and procedures of the House. If that becomes the order of the day, parliamentary rights would be rendered nugatory and Parliament would be reduced to complete insignificance and irrelevance. So, it should be the concern of the Chair to see that in these matters the Government does not get away by violating some of the procedures which are so very sacred from the parliamentary point of view.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): There can be genuine differences of opinion on matters of law.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here it is not a question of law. The main question is whether certain procedures have been flouted by the Government in this matter or not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This is a matter which should be looked into in depth because so many irregularities are coming to notice. You will kindly remember that in the last session when the supplementary grant came, we raised certain objections and you were kind enough to uphold those objections. But you did not pursue it and the Government said they will look into the matter. So, I would request you to kindly direct the Government to apply their mind to this, consult the other parties and find out a formula We do not want to obstruct the proceedings or stall financial appropriations, but they must be brought in a regular form.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 3 अप्रैल, 1974 को गोखले साहब ने यूनियन टैरिटरीज़ एक्ट की धारा 56 का आधार लिया था और जब मैं उस का विरोध कर रहा था तो आप ने मुझे टोका था और कहा था कि सैक्शन 56 के बारे में कहिये । मेरे पास प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं—आप देख सकते है । उस समय हम ने कहा था कि सैक्शन 56 में तो केवल दिक्कत को दूर करने का अधिकार है । उस का मतलब यह नही हो सकता कि जो अधिनियम हैं, उन के प्रावधानों के खिलाफ कोई काम किया जाय । उस के बाद यह मामला हाई कोर्ट में गया और उन का मैं केवल एक ही वाक्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि सोलिसिटर जैनरल ने भी वहां यही आर्ग्युमेन्ट रखा था और उस पर कोर्ट ने जो कहा है, वह पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—

"But we do not think that this will enable the President to invoke his powers under section 56, because under that section he cannot by an order do anything inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

इस तरह से हम लोगों ने जो यहां कहा था, वह कोर्ट में अपहैल्ड हुआ है । अब मैं केवल दो विनती करना चाहता हूं—

एक—आप कहते हैं कि जब सरकार के द्वारा कोई नोटिफिकेशन या आदेश रखा

जाता है, तो उस की संवैधानिकता के बारे में या वैधता के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं करेंगे। लेकिनविधीय ममलों में जहां सदन सार्वभौम है और आप हमारे अधिकारों के रक्षक है, वहां आप को अपवाद करना चाहिये।

दूसरे—विधिमंत्री ने जो रवैया अपनाया, जब कि हम लोग रचनात्मक सुझाव दे रहे थ और उस समय सरकार का जो रवैया था, उस पर आप को कोई आब्जेक्शन करना चाहिये—यही हमारी राय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने उस वक्त किया था।

Some hon. Members *rose*—

SHRI C. M STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Every member is raising the same issue.

MR. SPEAKER: We should listen to views from all sides and weigh them impartially. This question is not in the nature of a political controversy; it is a question about financial procedures. It involves the fundamental rights of Parliament. It is for Parliament to control the budget. Each penny must be weighed and sanctioned properly through proper procedures by Parliament.

There is no question of any controversy as to whether you are right or whether it is their issue or this is not your issue. We must be very careful about this. This is concerning your fundamental rights and privileges.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I am glad, Sir, that you have clarified the point raised.

Shri Madhu Limaye has rightly pointed out, and you yourself have held:

> "After listening to the points raised yesterday and after listening to the replies given by the Law Minister, my view is that the financial procedures of money grant are purely within the jurisdiction of the Parliament."

But how does Parliament exercise its jurisdiction? Not by saying, "Go to the court." That is not the way in which we can maintain the supremacy of Parliament. In that respect you have to intervene and take a view whether there has been a breach of the procedures, rights, rules and regulations of the House in regard to these financial matters. We do hope that on the statement that Shri Sezhiyan has made today the Law Minister will be called upon to make a statement. It is open to him to say that he does not accept the High Court's ruling and that he is going to appeal to the Supreme Court. By all means let him say that if that is his considered view. But, I think, it is due to this House that he should make a considered statement on this entire issue and statement made by Shri Sezhiyan.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, as you rightly said, it is not a question of a debate. When this matter was raised by Shri Sezhiyan and others on this side, we repeatedly asked the Government whether they were on sure grounds in terms of legal advice and whether the Attorney-General was consulted on this point. I remember, Shri S. M. Banerjee specifically said, "What about calling the Attorney-General?" But the Minister apparently was very confident or rather over-confident, or he was not respectful to the legal points so well made out by friends on this side. So, I request you to tell the Law Minister that at least on occasions when Parliament's rights are concerned, they should not take us lightly; they should get the Attorney-General's opinion on the matter and then come to the House; they should not treat Parliament in such a light-hearted manner

MR SPEAKER: This did not end only with this On the last day another thing came up and there also I found that it was there because of this lacuna. Then I left it to Shri Sezhiyan and leaders of the Opposition. I said,

[Mr. Speaker]

"I can stop it here; I am not in favour

[Mr. Speaker]

of continuing with it but it will be the people who will suffer because of some delay in the Budget, finance and all that." Shri Era Sezhiyan said, "All right, for the present we go ahead; but later on some regulations and procedures should be found out."

Now you have laid the Court judgment on the Table of the House. The Lok Sabha Secretariat will send it to the Ministry concerned. My advice to the Finance Ministry is to act like a pilot. When two pilots drive a plane, there is a third man also who says, "Such-and-such gadget is all right; the altitude meter is all right; electronic device is functioning; such-and-such meter is on the upward trend or the downward trend; the line is clear; the team is all right etc." He reads out all things and the other pilot says, "Okay, okay, okay." You must have such type of a chart as to what is the procedure, what is the Act, what is the Constitution, what are the practices. Only after it is okayed, you should advise the President on such occasions. That is my advice in the case of these matters. They should evolve certain things. So long as Shri Era Sezhiyan and other friends are sitting here, they keep on checking sometimes. That is not piracy; that is just supervision. You should be thankful that this supervision is being properly carried. Would you like to miss your lunch hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Lakshmi-Kanthamma, would you like to continue till 1 O'Clock?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: After lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'Clock.

12.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, last week I had mentioned on the floor of the House that the press of Bangladesh News Weekly at Calcutta was raided by some anti-social elements belonging to a certain political party. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah, had made copious notes and he informally informed me that he would ask the Minister concerned to make a statement Now the hon. Home Minister is here. I saw the Home Minister also. I would like to know what they have done with regard to this matter...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have received a telegram about rigging of election at Barpeta.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. This is not the way.

14.05 hrs.

RE. GRANT OF U.G.C. SCALES TO TEACHERS IN GUJARAT

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very explosive situation that has developed in my State of Gujarat. In Ahmedabad yesterday a morcha of college teachers and University professors went to the Raj Bhavan to demonstrate massively against the injustice being meted out to them. The Sen Committee has recommended certain pay scales and the University Grants Commission has granted them and the Minister of Education, Prof. Nurul Hasan has also announced them on the floor of the

House, but, till this date, nothing has happened. These Professors and teachers have now given an ultimatum to the Gujarat Government. I am raising it here because Gujarat is under President's rule. Therefore, the problem is that they have given an ultimatum that if they do not get justice by 28th February, they will stop all examination work. The education of the students is involved. The secondary teachers and students as also non-teaching staff of the Universities have also joined in support of the college and university teachers. I want the Gujarat administration and the Central Government to deal with the matter quickly so that the teachers and the professors get justice immediately.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : जम्मू में बडी ही विस्फोटक स्थिति के आज समाचार मिले हैं। जम्मू में शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How does it come here? If there is an explosive situation, the State Government is there.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर): शेख अब्दुल्ला के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है, उस के बाद पांच हजार लोगों पर प्रहार किया गया, लाठी चार्ज किया गया और अश्रु गैस के गोले छोड़ गये। वहां पर स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर बनी है और अत्याचार किया जा रहा है, जन संघ के वर्कर्स पर अत्याचार किया जा रहा है। यह समझौते के बाद में हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : यह समझौते के कारण हो रहा है। वहां पर बड़ी ही भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, will you kindly sit down? Before I call Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma to resume her speech, I would like to say that the Minister of External Affairs will make a statement on the resumption of United States arms supplies to Pakistan at 4 pm. This being an important statement, I thought I should inform the House.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Home Minister is here. Last week I raised...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You become very difficult at times. It is on record. Let him make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are neither serving your own cause nor are you serving any purpose by taking over advantage of situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your opinions are uncalled for, unwarranted and unbecoming. The question is that last week the Minister promised...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you want to shut me out, you can do it by all means. But press freedom in the country is in complete jeopardy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

14.09 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

श्रीमती टी०लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं महिलाओं समस्याओं के बारे में बता रही थी। कई देशों में महिलाओं को बड़ी हीन दृष्टि से देखा जाता रहा है और एक चेटेल समझा जाता रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन देशों में महिलाओं को आन्दोलन चलाना पड़ा और अपने हक के लिए लड़ना पड़ा। अभी ब्रिटेन में टोरी पार्टी की एक महिला लीडर बनी हैं। उन देशों में भी महिलाओं को केवल वोट का हक मांगने के लिए बड़ा आन्दोलन चलाना पड़ा.... (*व्यवधान*) मेरी भाषा में कुछ ग्रामर की मिस्टेक हो, तो मुझे माफ़ कीजिए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में गांधी जी के नेतृत्व मे महिलाओ ने स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लिया है और अपना समुचित स्थान प्राप्त किया है। परन्तु वह स्थान राजनीतिक क्षेत्र तक और समाज के एक बहुत छोटे वर्ग तक ही सीमित है। इसलिए जब लोग कहते है कि भारत की प्रधान मंत्री ही एक महिला हैं तब इनको और क्या चाहिये, तो इनकी इस बात में सदभावना से अधिक व्यंग्य और टाल्मटोल की प्रवृत्ति ही दिखाई देती है। यह बहुत ही खेद की बात है। यह सत्य है कि भारत मे कुछ महिलाएं राष्ट्रीय जीवन में कई उन्नत पदो पर प्रतिष्ठित हुई है। परन्तु इन इनी गिनी महिलाओं के उदाहरण अपवादात्मक ही कहे जा सकते है, एक्सेप्शनल ही कहे जा सकते हैं। कोटि कोटि संख्या में महिलाओं की जो स्थिति है वह इन से एक दम भिन्न है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। किसी भी क्षेत्र में स्त्रियों ने अच्छी खासी प्रगति की हो, ऐसा दिखाई नहीं देता है। आज भी स्त्रियों पर जो अन्याय हो रहा है उसकी चर्चा स्टेट्स आफ विमेन कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में किया है। उस में से कुछ मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगी। आज भी स्त्री समाज की उपेक्षा की जाती है। जब लड़की पैदा होती है तो उसको घृणा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। स्त्रियों में मरण संख्या लड़कों से अधिक है। इनकी जन संख्या घट रही है। सैन्सर्स फिगर्ज आप देखें तो यह उससे स्पष्ट हो जाएगा। सामाजिक रूढ़ियों के कारण महिलाओं को सम्पूर्ण विकास के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हमारे मावलंकर जो गुजरात से आते हैं। वह तो जानते ही हैं कि—महिलाओं में आत्महत्याओं की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। महिलाओं में साक्षरता बहुत ही कम है। पुरुषों में जहां यह चालीस प्रतिशत है वहां महिलाओं में वह केवल 19 प्रतिशत है। विवाह विच्छद, वैधव्य, परित्याग आदि सामाजिक कारणों में महिलाओं का वैश्या वृत्ति में प्रवेश करना भी बड़े पैमाने पर ज्यों का त्यों चल रहा है। उद्योग में तकनीकी विकास के कारण महिलाओं की बेकारी बढ़ गई है। उद्योगों में तकनीकी विकास के कारण चूंकि ये अनस्किल्ड होती हैं इस वास्ते इनको रिट्रेंच कर दिया जाता है। यह बात जो रिपोर्ट है उससे साफ जाहिर हो जाती है। संविधान की व्यवस्थाओं तथा आई एल ओ के आदेशों के बावजूद भी महिलाओं को समान काम के लिए समान वेतन नहीं दिया जाता है जबकि वह मिलना चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि जिस तरह से ट्रेड यूनियन सगठन है, आई एन टीयू सी हैं या रेलव में उनका फैड्रशन है उस तरह का महिलाओं का कोई संगठन नही है, उनकी कोई ट्रेड यूनियन नही है, उनका कोई शक्तिशाली मजदूर संगठन नहीं है। इस वास्ते महिलाएं अन्याय एवं शोषण का शिकार हो रही हैं। महिलाओं को विरास्त, विवाह आदि कई मामलों में पुरुषों के समान अधिकार मिलने चाहियें और सभी क्षेत्रों में समान अवसर प्राप्त होना चाहिए। महिलाओं को अपने परिवार में जन्माधिकार अभी भी नहीं है, संयुक्त परिवार में संयुक्त जायदाद में इनका कोई भाग अभी भी नहीं है। विरासत में जहां उसे भाग मिलता भी है वह पुरुष

वारिस के भाग का आधा होता है । मुस्लिम महिलाओं का भी यही हाल है । जब उसे भाग मिल रहा है तो आधा भाग क्यो मिले । समान भाग पुरुषो के साथ क्यो न मिले, यह मैं समझ नही पाई हू । समान भाग उनको मिलना चाहिये । बच्चो की अभिरक्षा के मामले मे भी महिलाओं के अधिकार न्यून पाए जाते है । मुस्लिम महिलाओं की मुसीबत यह है कि पुरुष चार विवाह कर सकता है और जब जी चाहा खुला तलाक भी दे सकता है । तलाक तलाक—कह कर स्त्री को वह छोड सकता है । और महिलाओं को भा विरासत मे पुरुष का आधा भाग ही मिलता है । इन सब विषमताओं को तुरन्त दूर करना चाहिये । स्त्रियो और पुरुषो के अलग अलग कर्तव्यो के सम्बन्ध मे यहा इतने कडे नियम है कि स्त्री सदा के लिए आर्थिक क्षेत्र मे परतत्र बन जाती है और इसी से उसका घोर शोषण होता आया है । इस वास्ते जब तक महिलाओं को सामाजिक उत्पादक कार्यक्रमो मे समान स्थान नही मिलता और जब तक वह निजी प्रकार के घर गृहस्थी वाले कार्यक्रमो ही मे लगी रहती है तब तक उसका उद्धार असम्भव ही रहेगा । सार्वजनिक एव प्राइवेट प्रतिष्ठानो मे महिलाओं के प्रति केवल शाब्दिक सहानुभूति प्रकट की जाती है परन्तु सच पूछिए तो उन प्रतिष्ठानो मे उन्नत पदो पर इनी गिनी महिलाओं को ही नियुक्त किया गया है । आज कितने ही सरकारी विभाग एसे है जिन मे महिलाओं की नियुक्ति नही होती है और उन्हे नियुक्त करने के प्रति उदासीनता और अनिच्छा स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है । वन विभाग, पी डब्ल्यू डी, न्यायपालिका आदि कितने ही विभाग है जिन मे किसी न किसी बहाने से महिलाओं के विरुद्ध पक्षपात किया जाता है । आई एफ एस तक मे चूकि वह महिला है इस कारण से उसको रिक्रूट नही किया जाता है । एक महिला इंजीनियर मद्रास में है । उसको इस वास्ते प्रोमोशन नही दिया गया कि वह महिला थी । इसी तरह के वहां एक ग्रामीण कल्याण अधिकारी को बी डी ओ के पद पर प्रोमोशन इस वास्ते नही दिया कि वह महिला थी । सिर्फ केरल मे चीफ इंजीनियर एक महिला है—

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें ।

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : यह इटरनेशनल विमेज यीअर है । कुछ तो समय आप ज्यादा दें । हमारी आधी पापुलेशन है । इतने लोग बोल चुके है । हम मे से एक दो को ही मौका मिलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can direct your request to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.
He says he agrees.

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : इसी तरह के जीवन बीमा निगम के नियम महिलाओं के विरुद्ध खुलम खुला पक्षपात करते है । जहा तक न्यायपालिका का सम्बन्ध है, महिला वकीलो की शिकायत यह है कि न्याय पालिका मे आज तक पुरुषों का ही सर्वाधिकार बना हुआ है । हाल मे सरकार ने एक महिला को एक पद पर नियुक्त करने से इस कारण से इन्कार किया था कि इस पदाधिकारी को सड़क, रेल, विमान और समुद्र मे खूब प्रवाह करना पड़ता है । ये सब चीजें आल इंडिया विमेंज कान्फ्रेंस मे हमारी दृष्टि मे लाई गई थीं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, may I plead that men may be saved from women; Please conclude now.

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : मैं खत्म कर रही हूं। मैं जानना चाहती हू कि क्या महिलाए सडको पर नही चलती हैं रेलो से या विमानो से सफर नही करती है। फिर क्यो न्यायपालिका से पुरषो का ही स्वाधिकार बना हुआ है ।

हमारे देश मे अभी भी ऐसे लोग है जो महिलाओ को समानाधिकार देने के विरुद्ध है जो सम न अधिकार देने की बात तो करते हैंलेकिन कार्यान्वित करने मे उसका हनन करते हैं। ऐसे राजनीतिक दलो की भी कमी नही जिस के कुछ नेताओ का रवैया महिलाओ के प्रति तिरस्कारपूर्ण है, अनुदार है, दकियानूसी है। मुझे माफ किया जाए यदि इस सम्बन्ध मे मैं अपोजीशन वालो का नाम लू। मैं नही कहती हू कि वे रिएक्शनरी लोग हे। लेकिन उन मे ऐसे लोग है जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं और उनके बारे मे मुझे बोलना ही पड रहा है ।

1970 के उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर हे ते के नाते श्री चरण सिह ने सैंटर से यह अनुरोध किया कि महिलाओ को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसिज मे नही लेना चाहिए क्यो कि वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसिज के लिए अनफिट हैं। जब आदमियो के खिलाफ कोई महिला बोलती हैं तो आप घटी बजाते है। (व्यवधान) यह एक सीरियस बात है । उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि वहा हजारो महिलाओ को नौकरी से रिट्रेच किया गया है। श्री चरण सिह ने महिलाओ को रिक्रूट न करने के लिए कारटीट्यूशन मे एमेडमेंट करने की अपील की है ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, may I advise you, you kindly bring a Bill to this effect before the House and get it passed?

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : डी०एम० डी० के जो दोस्त यहा हैं वे सब ऐसे बैकवर्ड नही है। उन लोगो से मैं अपील करती हूं कि वे श्री चरण सिह की राय बदलने के लिए कोशिश करे ।

*SHRI J MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Motion of thanks to the President's Address, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

The President has referred to his Government s comprehensive strategy to control inflation, which is in operation from July, 1974 He has also mentioned that the foremost concern of his Government in 1974 was to impart a measure of stability to the economy of the country I would like to point out how far this effort of the Central Government has borne fruit In reply to a question in the Lok Sabha only the other day, the hon Finance Minister, Shri C Subramaniam, has replied that the value of rupee has gone up to 25 3 paise in December, 1974 as a result of the fiscal measures adopted by the Government which brought about a decline in prices If you compare this with what obtained in September, 1973—then the value of the rupee was 24 6 paise—the increase in the value of rupee is just 0 7 paise. This is also mentioned by Shri C. Subramaniam, who has taken much credit for bringing about this 0.7 paise increase in the value of rupee From this stupendous increase in the value of rupee, you can well imagine the steep fall in the prices of essential commodities I wonder whether the Government, instead of taking pride in this meagre achievement, should not have felt ashamed of the failure of their fiscal policies. It is really surprising that the President should have taken pains to mention this insignificant achievement as a comprehensive strategy of his Government for tackling the economic ills of the country.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Sir, the President delivered his address to both the Houses of Parliament on 17th February, 1975. On 20th February, the Farmers' Forum in the Congress Parliamentary Party held a meeting. The Forum's President, Shri Nathuram Mirdha, a Congress M.P., who is also the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission, presided at the meeting. The General Secretary of this Forum is another Congress M.P., Shri D. D Desai. In this meeting, the Farmers' Forum of the Congress Parliamentary Party has condemned the anti-farmer and anti-production oriented farm policies of several official agencies. If the Opposition Parties criticise the Government in such a manner, the Treasury Benches do not hesitate to say that the Opposition Parties are spreading calumny and falsehood. Here, the leading Congress Party Members themselves have condemned the anti-farmer policies of the Government. The meeting has also criticised the Government's decision to import cotton while there is a glut of this commodity in the market. The Forum is of the view that the price of sugarcane has been kept low by the Government to help the millowners at the expense of the farmers. Inspite of this, the President talks of the Government's determination to do away with the limitations in the infrastructure and to increase production in vital sectors. Sir, I am at a loss to understand what is the real position that obtains in the country. I do not know whether I have to believe what the President says in his address about his Government's efforts or what the leading Congress Party members say about the anti-farmer policies and anti-production oriented polices of the Congress Government at the Centre.

Sir, I happened to read the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Stephen, leading Congress M.P. of this House, while he introduced the Motion of Thanks. Shri Stephen is a renowned Labour Leader and a Socialist to the core. Even he has conceded that his party Government has given the country a capital based structure, which has crashed along with the crash of dollar. According to him, the suffocating inflation in this country is mainly due to international inflationary spiral. This shows beyond any doubt that the Congress Government at the Centre has created such a capital structure in the country, which falls like a pack of cards before the breeze of international inflation. By saying that the country is ridden with caste, vested interests, monopoly capital etc., Shri Stephen has exposed his Government's inability to get rid of these evils, even though his Party is continuously in power during the past 25 years. It is strange that in the same tone he pontificates that the primary duty of the Opposition is to offer an alternative formula so that the problems of the nation are solved Again, he concedes that the public sector, with an investment of Rs. 3,500 crores. has been losing so far. When the Opposition Members say this, the ruling party members does not hesitate to call it scandalmongering. But, Shri Stephen gloats over the marginal profit that the public sector undertakings have made during this year. The President also refers to the significant rise in the production of public enterprises When the Congress Party Members speak in such contradictory terms, one is unable to appreciate what the President claims in his address.

The President has unhesitatingly commended the concerted efforts of his Government in resolving the problems of the country. I would like to illustrate how untrue it is. Sir, take the question of unemployment throughout the country. I will give you the statistics supplied by the Government to this House. On 1 July, 1974, 2.26 lakhs of Science Graduates were unemployed; 1.04 lakhs of Commerce Graduates were unemployed; 3.39 lakhs of Arts Graduates were unemployed. When the problem of unemployment has assumed such a grave proportion, let us see how the Half-a-Million jobs

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

programme of the Government has fared. The Government allocated Rs. 70 crores for this purpose. But only a sum of Rs. 14 crores has been spent and 92,000 jobs have been generated. Is this not like offering sugar-candy to a hungry elephant? Inspite of the allocation of Rs. 70 crores, only Rs. 14 crores have been spent, creating jobs for 92,000 youths. Is this an indication of effective functioning of the Central Government, about which the President is so pleased? It is regrettable that the President has not referred to the magnitude of the problem of unemployment and he has also not delineated the steps being taken by his Government to tackle this problem. It is also regrettable that the President has not paid any attention to this problem affecting the future generation of this country.

Sir, it is an incontrovertible fact that unless the river water disputes are solved expeditiously and amicably, there cannot be any increase in the production of foodgrains. The Central Government take keen interest in resolving the international river water disputes. The Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan cost the Government of India several hundreds of crores of rupees. Now talks are going on with Bangla Desh for resolving the river water disputes. It is unfortunate that many inland water disputes are pending settlement for more than two decades now. Take for example, the Cauvery Water dispute between the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Recently the talks between these States have broken down on account of the unreasonable approach taken by the Karnataka Government. All the North Indian Press have appreciated the justness in the demand of Tamil Nadu for Cauvery water. Yet the intransigence of the Karnataka Government is being encouraged by the Central Government. The main reason for adopting this unreasonable approach is that there is a Congress Government in Karnataka and there is an Opposition Party Government in Tamil Nadu, the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. However just the demand of the Opposition Government in Tamil Nadu may be, if it is conceded the credit will go to the Opposition ruling party in Tamil Nadu and that is why the Central Government is instigating the Karnataka Congress Government to raise unreasonable demands. With the ruling party at the Centre every issue is politicalised, even if it means that the Tamil Nadu is deprived of the rightful share of Cauvery water and even if it means that the whole of Tamil Nadu may become an arid zone for want of Cauvery water. I am pained to say that the President in his Address has not referred to the need for expeditiously resolving the Inland River water disputes in the country, which alone will lead to increased agricultural production.

Sir, in reply to a Starred Question on 24th February 1975, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Shinde has confirmed that 160 lakhs of people in Tamil Nadu are undergoing untold miseries on account of famine prevalent in most parts of Tamil Nadu. He has also mentioned that the Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.50 crores as advance plan assistance to Tamil Nadu and the State Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10 crores for undertaking relief works.

But, when the Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi recently visited Madras, she did not say a single word of sympathy to the suffering people of Tamil Nadu. She did not utter a single word of assurance to the people of Tamil Nadu that foodgrains would be rushed to them and also adequate financial assistance would be given to them for undertaking fast relief works. On the other hand, she was critical about some other things.

On account of the failure of rains, the food production in Tamil Nadu this year has reduced by 30 per cent. Last year, when Tamil Nadu was a surplus state in foodgrains, the Tamil Nadu D.M.K. Government rushed lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains to drought-affected States like Gujarat and West Bengal. Now, 160 lakhs of people in Tamil Nadu are facing starvation.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu in his address to the Tamil Nadu Assembly has stated that the Centre has been requested to rush 10 lakh of foodgrains to Tamil Nadu in the coming ten months. I would like to appeal to the Central Government that the suffering people of Tamil Nadu should not become the victims of the political partisanship of the Central Government, just because an Opposition Party is ruling the State of Tamil Nadu. Whether the D.M.K. is in power in Tamil Nadu or the Congress Party is in power in Karnataka, drought is a natural calamity and politics should not take the place of humane approach. I would appeal to the Central Government that adequate quantities of foodgrains should be rushed to Tamil Nadu and also adequate financial assistance should be given to Tamil Nadu so that famine relief measures can be undertaken on a war-footing.

In conclusion, I am sorry that I am not in a position to support the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Sir, the President's Address has come at a time when there are definite signs that our economy is finding its feet again. In fact, the new President seems to be proving rather lucky for this nation, since this welcome trend appears to have started almost from the very day Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed walked into Rashtrapati Bhavan. With predictions of a possible world recession, of course, there is no room for complacency. Any wise Government will always make use of better days to build up sufficient stocks to tide over any future difficulties. For me there is an added reason or satisfaction since this happy economic trend also coincides with the positively better performances of the public sector undertakings. I have always maintained that our public sector undertakings, specially the heavy industries, must run at a profit. In a socialist economy this profit usually works as a welcome buffer in balancing the budget. If public sector undertakings incur losses, it amounts to a dobule burden on the exchequer. Whereas it has to forego the expected profits, it has also to co-provide for the eventual losses.

The President might have also advised the Government in his Address to refrain from raising the expectations of the people, without being in a position always to fulfil them. Such expectations, for instance, have come about regarding land reforms. Nobody is against land reforms, but when we promised land to the landless labour, even though there is no land to give them all, it becomes a problem for the people. When the people start expecting land and we say we are going to give them land, we must be able to give it. If we cannot give them land, it is better not to make such promises. I feel the expression 'landless labour' itself is a very badly coined phrase. At the same time we can talk about factory less factory workers, government less members—in this case the opposition members, astronauts without the moon etc. By the time Indian astronauts reach the moon, probably the Russians and the Americans will have divided it between them! Then we could talk of moonless nations. So this sort of phrases does not help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There can be astronauts without the moon.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: So long as we do not promise them the moon, I have no objection.

[Shri Nimbalkar]

The President could have also advised the Government that sometimes even the best of remedies bring about some unsavoury repercussions. The Government, in such cases, must anticipate the events and prepare the remedies in advance.

I am sure everyone of us here agree that the strong steps which have been taken against smuggling are to be welcomed. But, at the same time, the result of what we have done is about 520 and odd top smugglers have become the guests of the Government, whereas those people who are the carriers of the smuggling goods across the borders and all that, these people now, you can say in a way, are without work. The result is dacoity in the country is rising, crime in the country is going up and the count of beggars is also rising. I do not know whether we have any moral right to give work to people who are in smuggling, but I think going over from smuggling to robbery or to dacoity is not dong any good to them. We should have prepared some sort of programme in the case of smugglers also, as we have done in the case of dacoits. In the case of dacoits, we were able to convince them and wean them away from dacoity and we were able to give them some other avocation which was more respectable. So, we could have thought of finding some other way of facing this problem.

I would now like to throw some light on corruption in our country. Without wanting to offend anybody, if you go to any religious institution, be it a temple, gurudwara or mosque, you will find that any amount of money is offered to God. I am sure it would not surprise anyone to know that in the case of at least a majority of the male members of this august House, when their mothers were pregnant, most probably their grandfather or grandmother would have gone to the temple, mosque or gurudwara and promised God that they will give this or that if their daughter begets a son. In a country where we are not at all worried about corrupting God, do you think we can leave out Ministers, MPs, MLAs and so on? If the evil of corruption has to be really tackled, it has to be tackled in the upbringing of our people, it has to be tackled by reforming religion, in many other ways, and not the way we are doing it. I cannot imagine our going in for a total revolution to get rid of corruption; I cannot imagine how that will work.

Somebody has already mentioned that the President in his Address has overlooked the fact that this year is the International Women's Year. I would have, however, liked the Government headed by an illustrious woman to enact a law during the current year to ensure equal rights to both men and women to any property or capital assets, or gifts beyond a certain amount, acquired or received after marriage by any one or both of the parties. Now the point is this. When a man goes out to earn his living, if his wife is cooking and doing work at home, to say that he is earning his livelihood by his own effort is a wrong way of looking at things. Surely, the woman works at home and helps him in earning that money. In fact, she makes his burden at home smaller. In the same way, if for instance after marriage a man acquires some property, some assets, to say that the woman had nothing to do in helping the man acquire those assets is something which I do not agree with. You will find that this law is nothing new. It happens to be there in West Germany. This law will also prevent many malpractices in this country. This law will not only give a certain amount of equality to women but, I tell you, it will also go a long way in even preventing corruption.

Lastly, I wish to fulfil a promise I made last year to Acharya Vinoba Bhaveji. He felt that since the august House has considered the proposition of bringing down the voting age from 21 to 18 years of age, why it does not consider the other proposition also.

Before I go to the other proposition, I want to make it clear here that Vinobaji was of the opinion that people should study up to the age of 20 before they went into politics. The other proposition was that if you are allowed to vote at the age of 21 but are allowed to stand for election only at the age of 25, people might be allowed to vote until the end of their life but should not be allowed to stand for election when they have passed the age of 60. The reason why he said this was that if Judges of the Supreme Court have to retire at the age of 65 (*An Hon. Member*: 62) are we legislators so much more wiser than these Judges that we continue in office beyond the age of 65?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not 55?

SHRI NIMBALKAR: I answered Vinobaji by only quoting certain statistics about the age of our people. I said that one-third of the population of our country is below the age of 15, half of the population of our country is below the age of 21 and two-thirds of the population of our country is below the age of 35. Thus if you look into the statistics of the rulers and the ruled, you will find that just as there is a huge gap between the rich and the poor so there is quite a gap between the age of rules and the ruled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह माननीय शरद् यादव की मेडन स्पीच है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, he is not a maiden any more; he is now a brazen hussy.

श्री शरद् यादव (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश बिहार और उड़ीसा, यह तीन प्रान्त देश के सब से पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं । और मैं मध्य प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधि हूं । मध्य प्रदेश के साथ 27 वर्ष के कांग्रेसी शासन के चलते हुए उस की कोई भी उन्नति नहीं हो पायी है । और अब तो और भी बुरा हाल है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक ऐसा मुख्य मंत्री सर पर थोप रखा है जो रोज रायपुर, शिवपुर से ले कर जगह जगह मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर गोलियों और लाठियों का सिलसिला चलाये हुए हैं, और रोज हरिजनों, मुसलमानों और अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ तमाम गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा का एक सब से बड़ा उदाहरण मैं आप को देना चाहता हूं । जबलपुर पहले नम्बर का मध्य प्रदेश का नगर है लेकिन उस को आज तक न तो हवाई जहाज के रास्ते से जोड़ा गया और न दिल्ली से सीधी रेल यात्रा का कोई सिलसिला है, जब कि वह नगर देश के मध्य बिन्दु में है । आज तक उस की तरफ़ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गई, जब कि वहां केन्द्र की तीन फैक्ट्रियां हैं, दो विश्वविद्यालय हैं और हाई कोर्ट है । इस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश की पूरी तरह से उपेक्षा की गई है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में आरोप लगाया गया है कि जयप्रकाश बाबू हिंसा भड़का रहे हैं । हमारे यहां के एक शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी केन्द्रीय मंत्री है उनके यहां एक नकली बम कांड हुआ उस में आज भी उन का नौकर भोपाल जेल में बन्द है वहां के आई०जी० ने उस को टैस्ट कराया और यह पाया गया कि वह बम नहीं था बल्कि एक पटाखा था । पत्रकारों ने जब आई०जी० से पूछा तोउन्होंने भोपाल में कुछ नहीं कहा, जब कि भोपाल की जनता जानती थी कि वह पटाखा था, लेकिन बम्बई में उन्होंने कहा कि वह रीहियर्सल था । जैसे ललित नारायण मिश्र पर हमला हुआ था उसी तरह का हमारे यहां होने वाला था । तो इस प्रकार एक मंत्री ने झूठी रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई जिस की वजह से

[श्री शरद् यादव]

बेचारा गरीब नौकर आज जेल में बन्द है, और जिस मंत्री ने कास्प्रेसो चुरा कर उस नौकर पर झूठा चार्ज लगाया उसको किसी ने कुछ नही कहा । मेरी माग है कि जो इस तरह के मंत्री हैं उनको जेल के सींखचों मे बन्द किया जाय ।

सरकार हरिजनो, आदिवासियों से वोट लेती रही है लेकिन उनको दान मे यह सरकार बराबर गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, अत्याचार और जुल्म देती रही है । हरिजनो पर हो रहे अत्याचारों के मामले मे देश के दो प्रान्त सब से आगे है । एक मध्य प्रदेश और दूसरा महा राष्ट्र । मध्ययुगीन बर्बरता को मात करने वाली एक घटना अकोला जिले के धाकली गांव मे हुई जो मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूं । वहां दो भाई गोपाल और बबरू बाहन रहते थे । गोपाल की लड़की तुकाराम पाटिल के यहा काम करती थी. उस के बेटे से उस की मोहब्बत हो गई और वह गर्भवती हो गई । जब यह दोनों भाई तुकाराम पाटिल के पास गये तो पाटिल ने उन से कहा तुम्हारी इतनी हिम्मत ? और गुस्से में आ कर बदले की भावना से उन दोनों भाइयो की आखें निकलवा दी गई और कहा गया कि यदि किसी ने इस घटना की जानकारी कही भी दी तो उस के साथ भी यही सलूक होगा । किसी तरह बबरू बाहन की पत्नी सवेरे पुलिस स्टेशन पर जा कर रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराती है, लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई । माननीय मधु लिमये जी ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र भी लिखा, मगर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई । इस प्रकार का दुर्व्यवहार हरिजनों और मुसलमानों के साथ हो रहा है जिन से यह सरकार वोट मांगती है लेकिन आज तक उन की कोई उन्नति इस सरकार ने नहीं की । सेना और पुलिस की नौकरी में मुसलमानों की आबादी के अनुसार उन को परसेंटेज नहीं दिया जा रहा है । हां शेख अबदुल्ला जैसा नाटक देश में यह सरकार चलाती रहती है । लेकिन उस से देश के मुसलमानो का कोई हित नही होने वाला है ।

भ्रष्टाचार का एक सब से बड़ा मामला मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं जो काग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में हुआ है । अभी अभी पिछले महीने पांच परसेंट की छूट सरकार ने चीनी मिल मालिको को दी और उन के द्वारा देश की जनता को लूटने का इंतजाम सरकार ने कारावा । पहले 70 और 80 का प्रतिबन्ध था, 30 परसेंट खुले बाजार मे चीनी बेचने की उन को छूट थी, लेकिन अब 35 परसेंट कर दिया । इस के अनुसार ,2 15 लाख टन चीनी को अधिक खुले बाजार मे मनमाने मुनाफे पर वह बेच सकती है । जब कि कंट्रोल 2. 15 पैसा और खुले बाजार मे 5. 65 पैसे प्रति किलो के हिसाब से चीनी बेची जा रही है, जिस के प्रमाण मे मेरे पास सुपर बाजार के यह दो बिल है । इस तरह 3. 50 प्रति किलो के हिसाब से लूट हो रही है खुले बाजार इस प्रकार सेठो द्वारा 78. 20 करोड़ रु० की लूट की इजाजत सरकार ने दे दी । इस लूट में से काग्रेस सरकार की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को 8 करोड़ रु० काग्रेस के चुनाव मे होली खेलने के लिये दिया गया । मुझे नही मालूम खाद्य मंत्री को कितने रुपए मिले.... (व्यवधान)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, can you resume your seat for a moment? (*Interruptions*) Order please. I am only reqesting him to resume his seat for a moment. (*Interrptions*)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : जो आरोप माननीय सदस्य ने लगाया है अगर वह गलत है तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री एक संसदीय जांच का मुकामला करेंगी ? क्या यह लोग इसीलिए चिल्ला रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां बैठी हुई है ?

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, will you please resume your seat for a minute? I would like to know what you want to say, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I want to say that wild allegations of that nature cannot be allowed to remain on the record of the House without any substantial proof before us. Then anybody can say anything. I object to the allegation made by the hon. Member that money is being passed on. It is thoroughly defamatory. Wild allegations cannot be allowed to be made on the floor of the House without any modicum of proof.

श्री मधु लिमये : 5 रुपये 65 पैसे किलो चीनी बिक रही है । यह सुपर बाजार की रसीद है प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस को देख लें । .....(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am in a difficulty. I would like to Mr. Raghu Ramaiah to help me out here. Certain allegations have been made, and it has been said that they are wild. Perhaps, they are wild. But under what rule can I say that that should go on record? I think, the Parliamentary practice is that, when an allegation is made and that is refuted strongly that it is wild, it is baseless, everything goes on record. I think, that should be quite. We have a certain procedure laid down that, when a thing is unparliamentary or undignified or derogatory or something like that, then only I can order that it should go out of record.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Surely, it is derogatory when an allegation of this kind is made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thing, the best way out of this is for the Rules Committee to meet and evolve certain rules. Under the present rules I find it very difficult to say that a certain thing is wild and baseless and it should not go on record. I think, it is enough. It is refuted.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): It cannot go on record under rule 380.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जहां तक नौजवानों के मामले का सवाल है... (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request Mr. Yadav to help in the conducting of the affairs of this House, to help in the proceedings of this House by not creating unnecessary controversy, by not raising things which he cannot substantiate—this is not conducive to the functioning of this House.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: On a point of order. Irresponsible and undignified expressions will not go on record of this august House under rule 380 which says:

> "If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: He has given his ruling. 'Enough' is enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me deal with the point of order that he has raised. Here, the charge is that the allegation is wild and baseless. Even the charge has not been made that it is not defamatory. Defamatory has a different connotation altogether. If it is wild and baseless.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : ये गोल्ड मेडेलिस्ट हैं । ये गोल्ड मेडेल प्राप्त कर चुके हैं ।

डा० केलास (बम्बई दक्षिण): क्या ये झूठ बोलने के गोल्ड मेडेलिस्ट है । क्या ये गोल्ड मेडेलिस्ट गलत बात करने के लिए पाये है... (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : ये गोल्ड मेडेल चुरा कर नही लाए है । यह यूनिवर्सिटी ने दिया है ।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I may submit that in our view an allegation of that nature that crores of rupees have been paid to the Congress Party is certainly defamatory. But, as you have suggested, this may be left to the Rules Committee to decide.

DR. KAILAS: The Rules Committee is clear on that.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : पार्टी का डिफेमेशन नही होता, किसी इण्डिविजुअल के खिलाफ़ नही कहा है ।

श्री शरद यादव : हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान 27 वर्षों से लगातार बेरोजगारी में अपने को पीड़ित पाता है। अब यह हाल है कि एक लम्बी चौड़ी आबादी नौजवान की बेरोजगारी में रोक दी गई है। 18 साल के मताधिकार की मांग हम लोग बहुत दिनों से करते रहे हैं लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में जरा सा भी उस का उल्लेख नहीं है और 18 साल का मताधिकार यह सरकार इसलिए नहीं देना चाहती क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की आजाद जो कौम है, आजादी के अन्तर्गत जो नौजवान पला हुआ है, वह इस सरकार, इस पार्टी के खिलाफ है और यह सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि वह नौजवान अपने मत का प्रयोग कर के अपनी और अपने देश की तकदीर को बनाए और सपनों को साकार कर सके । यह सरकार नौजवानों के खिलाफ मीजा, डी०आई०आर० और इस तरह के दूसरे कानूनों का उपयोग कर रही है और आपातकालीन स्थिति से इस देश मे अगर कोई आदमी सब से ज्यादा पीडित है, तो वह युवा पीढ़ी है । मुझे भी दो वर्ष तक मीजा के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार रखा गया और इसी सरकार के द्वारा मुझे गोल्ड मेडल दिया जाता है और यही सरकार मुझे जेल में भेजती है और मेरे पांच साथियों को मीजा के अन्तर्गत जेल भेजा जाता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who gave you the gold medal? Was it the University of the Government that gave you the gold medal?

श्री मधु लिमये : दोनों । यूनिवर्सिटी ने इंजीनियेरिंग में दिया है और सरकार ने इन के कामों को लेकर दिया है ।

श्री रघु यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नक्सेलाइट नौजवानों के साथ मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन उन्हें राजनीतिक दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए बहुत ज्यादा ज्यादती, जुल्म और अमानवता का व्यवहार उन के साथ बंगाल के अन्दर किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश की सब से बड़ी पंचायत संसद है, उस में लोग इस पर बोलें । मैं बहुत सूखे सेब बेचे हुए हैं । उन के बेचा

कहना है कि उन की भी औलाद हो सकती है लेकिन वे जरा भी नहीं सोचते। उन के साथ अमानवता का व्यवहार हो रहा है और अमानवीय व्यवहार को तत्काल बन्द किया जाना चाहिए और मीजा को तत्काल हटाया जाना चाहिए। यह जो आपात्कालीन स्थिति है, यह जो विचारो को व्यक्त करने की आजादी है, यह उस मे बहुत तकलीफ दे रही है और हम जैसे नौजवानो को बहुत तकलीफ है जो इस देश मे सही किस्म से और सही बात कर के देश की तकदीर को बनाना चाहते है और जो देश मे झूठ का आलम है, बर्बरता का आलम है, उस को तोडना चाहते है लेकिन यह जो डडा है मीजा वाला और वह जो आपात्कालीन स्थिति का डडा है, यह बहुत जम कर चल रहा है और देश मे कलक्टर जो है वह सो रहा है क्योकि उसके हाथ मे आपने डडा दे दिया है। उस को और कोई काम तो करना नही पडता है और जो आदमी उस के खिलाफ काम करने वाला होता है, उस के माइड मे जो आदमी आ जाता है, उस को मीजा के अन्तर्गत बन्द कर देता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि मीजा के अन्तगत हाजी मस्तान और पीर मस्तान जैसे आदमी तो बहुत कम बन्द हुए है लेकिन जो नौजवान है, उन की सख्या मीजा के अन्तर्गत बन्द होने वालो मे सब मे ज्यादा है।

बारपेटा के चुनाव के बारे मे मै यह कहूगा कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय जो बारपेटा के चुनाव मे भाग लेने गये, वह बहुत ही गलत है और उन के पद के अनुसार और सम्मान के अनुरूप यह बहुत गलत है।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): It is absolutely incorrect. The President never went there for the elections. Under the rules the President's name should not be dragged in here.

श्री मधु लिमये: क्यो चुनाव के अवसर पर वे वहा गये। बाद मे जा सकते थे।

श्री शरद यादव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जैसा व्यक्ति बारपेटा जाए और चुनाव मे भाग ले, तो फिर इस पद का सम्मान रहना मुश्किल है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a new Member. There is rule 352 (vi) which says that a Member 'shall not use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate'. Let us not get into these controversial things. That does not serve any purpose. Because he is a new Member I am pointing out the rule to him. Order please.

श्री शरद यादव: अन्त मे मै मध्य प्रदेश के बारे मे यह बता देना चाहता हू कि वहा की स्थिति बडी विस्फोटक है। मेठी जी को केन्द्र द्वारा वहा लादा गया है। वह वहा के मुख्य मत्री है। वह सब से बडा प्रान्त है और वह सब मे बडे गडबड मुख्य मत्री है। हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बडा मेठ बिडला भी वहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी भी सब मे बडी देश की पार्टी है। मै आप से कहना चाहता हू कि आप मध्य प्रदेश को चरागाह न बनाए। इस वक्त मध्य प्रदेश एक चरागाह बना हुआ है। इस चरागाह को खत्म करने के लिए मैं चाहता हू कि आपके द्वारा इस तरह का जो मुख्य मत्री है, जो अनडमोक्रेटिक है, जो अप्रजातात्रिक ढग से काम कर रहा है, उसको आप हटाए ताकि वहा जब चुनाव हो तो कोई गडबड न हो सके, वह गडबड न कर सके।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who will recall the Chief Minister? This House cannot recall the Chief Minister. It will not serve your purpose.

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir I don't want to intervene, but I must say this. How can we discuss here

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

about the conduct of a Chief Minister? It is highly irregular There is a rule that we can't do it He is not here to defend himself. A chief Minister is not here to defend himself. It is most unfair.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER· Please conclude. You have taken more time

श्री शरद यादव दिल्ली की सरकार उनको वहा लाद सकती है तो वह हटा भी सकती है—

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इनको धमकाने का प्रयास कर रहे है। मुख्य मत्री पर जब भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये जाते है तो उनकी जाच प्रधान मत्री करवाती है।

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह (मडी) राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे देश की जो वस्तुस्थिति है उसका बहुत ही अच्छा उल्लेख किया है और हमारे सामने जो समस्याये है उनके समाधान के लिए सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये है उन पर प्रकाश डाला है। साथ ही हमारे पडोसी देशो तथा दूसरे देशो के साथ जो सम्बन्ध है उनका भी बहुत अच्छा विवरण हमारे सामने रखा है।

लेकिन मैं समझता हू कि दो महत्वपूर्ण घटनाए हमारे देश मे हाल ही मे घटी है जिनका जिक्र इस अभिभाषण मे होना चाहिए था। पहली घटना तो यह है कि जनवरी के पहले सप्ताह मे श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या बडी ही दुखद परिस्थितियो मे की गई और उसका उल्लेख इस अभिभाषण मे होना चाहिए था। ललित बाबू देश के एक जाने माने राजनीतिज्ञ थे, सरकार के एक वरिष्ठ मत्री थे। जिस माहौल मे उनकी हत्या हुई मैं समझता हू कि उसका तथा उनकी हत्या का इस अभिभाषण मे उल्लेख होना आवश्यक था।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक बहुत ही दुखद घटना हिमाचल प्रदेश मे घटी है और वह है वहां आया भूचाल। 19 जनवरी को हिमाचल के उत्तरी भाग मे भूकम्प आया जिसकी वजह से वहा पर काफी जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ। मै समझता हू कि जब हमारे देश के किसी हिस्से मे ऐसी घटना घटे जिसमे लोगो की जाने जाए, सम्पत्ति का नुकसान काफी मात्रा मे हो, तो उसका भी जिक्र इस अभिभाषण मे होना चाहिए था।

हिमाचल प्रदेश मे जो भूकम्प आया उसमे लगभग पचास आदमी मरे है और काफी सख्या मे लोग घायल हुए। लोग ज्यादा इसलिए नही मरे क्योंकि एक तो वहा आबादी बहुत बिखरी हुई थी और दूसरे जो जलजला आया वह दिन के वक्त आया। जहा तक मकानो के गिरने का सवाल है, सडको के टूटने का सवाल है वहा पर जो नहरे थी सिचाई की, उनके नष्ट-भ्रष्ट होने का सवाल है, यह क्षति बडी मात्रा मे हुई है। भारत सरकार और हिमाचल सरकार ने जो तत्कालीन सहायता वहा पहुचाई है उसके लिए वे दोनो ही बधाई के पात्र है, वहा की जनता इसके लिये बडी आभारी है। प्रधान मत्री जी ने भी अपने राहत कोष मे से दो लाख रुपया इस काम के लिए दिया है, जिसके लिए वहा की जनता उनका धन्यवाद करती है। लेकिन मै समझता हू कि तत्कालीन सहायता से भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण काम जो है वह आगे उनको फिर से बसाने का है, उनके पुनर्वास का है। उसके लिए बडी भारी मात्रा मे राशि की आवश्यकता पडेगी। यह चीज हिमाचल सरकार के सीमित साधनो के बाहर की बात है। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिए लगभग तीन चार करोड रुपये की माग की है। मै आशा करता हू कि भारत सरकार उसकी इस माग पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी और यह राशि हिमाचल सरकार को दे दी जायेगी ताकि इन दूर दराज के पहाड इलाकों के ये लोग जो मुसीबत मे हैं, जो बेघर हैं, जोकि बाहर खुले मैदान मे सिर्फ तम्बुओ के नीचे रह रहे हैं उनको फिर से बसाने मे कुछ मदद मिल सके।

इस मे कोई शक नही कि पिछले कुछ वर्षो से हमारा देश बडी कठिन परिस्थितियो मे से हो कर गुजर रहा है। मुद्रा स्फीति, बढ़ती हुई कीमतो और तेल की कीमत मे वृद्धि के कारण वि ट समस्या पैदा हुई है। इस सब के कारण काफी धक्का हमारे देश को पहुचा है। लेकिन जो कदम सरकार ने स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए उठाए और जिन विवरण अभिभाषण मे राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने दिया है, मै समझता हू कि उन से काफी फायदा पहुचा है। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो कीमते एक वक्त निरतर बढती जा रही थी उनका बढना रुक गया है और कीमते गिरी है और होलसेल प्राइसइडेक्स मे गिरा है। जहा तक उत्पादन का सवाल है वह भी बढा है। सरकार क्षेत्र के जो उद्योग है उन मे उन उत्पादन बढा है, इस्पात, कोयले और बिजली आदि का उत्पादन बढा है। सरकार न सक्रिय तथा मजबूत कदम उठाए और उसका ही यह फल है कि हालत कुछ सुधरी है। स्थिति पर कुछ हमने क ब पाया है। मै नही कहता हू कि स्थिति पर हम बिल्कुल पूरी तरह से काबू पा चुके है। और मुद्रा स्फीति और कीमतें बढने का सवाल हल हो गया है। लेकिन यह कहना उचित ही होगा कि जो कदम उठाए गए है उनसे जाहिर हो गया है कि बहुत जल्दी हम पूर्णतया स्थिति पर काबू पा लेगे।

आज जो स्थिति हमारे देश के सामने है वह देश पर आक्रमण जब होता है उस स्थिति किसी भी कद्र कम गम्भीर नही हैं। इन वास्ते जिस तरह चीन या पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के समय सारे देश के लोगो ने आपसी मतभेद और भुला कर एक हो कर विदेशी आक्रमणकारियो का मुकाबला किया था और उस मे सफलता पाई थी, मैं आशा करता था कि उसी तरह आज भी एक हो कर और आपसी मतभेदों को भुला कर इस स्थिति का मुकाबला वे करेंगे और इस पर विजय पाएंगे लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पडता है कि ऐसा नही हुआ। इसके विपरीत हमारे देश के कुछ ऐसे लोग है जो इसका राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना चाहते है, मुश्किलात का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते है। यह हुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। आज भी हमारे देश मे कई आन्दोलन चल रहे है। हमारे देश मे हर किसी को अपने विचार प्रकट करने की तथा अपने विचारो को आगे ले जाने की तथा आन्दोलन करने की स्वतन्त्रता है। लेकिन ऐसे वक्त में जब कि जरूरत इस बात की हो कि इकट्ठे हो कर देश की समस्याओं का हम मिल कर समाधान निकाले और काम करे जिस मे कई प्रकार की रुकावटे पैदा करना, देश की ताकत को बाटना और देश की मान्यताओं को नष्ट भ्रष्ट करने की कोशिश करना मैं समझता हू कि सही काम नही है।

आज कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी या उसकी नेता श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी देश में प्रजातत्र को खत्म करना चाहती है, देश में तानाशाही स्थापित करना चाहती है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र बिल्कुल सही है। इस पर बहस करा लीजिए।

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह बिल्कुल गलत है। बगला देश में जो कुछ हुआ है उस चीज को हम अपने देश में भी दोहराने की कोशिश कर रहे है यह भी कहा जा रहा है। आजादी मिलने के बाद हमारे देश ने बहुत सी उपलब्धिया प्राप्त की हैं। हम कई दिशाओं में आगे बढ़े है। हम कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़े हैं, देश के जन-जीवन में सुधार हुआ है। हमारी कई उपलब्धिया हैं। मगर मैं समझता हूं कि इन सब उपलब्धियो में हमारी एक उपलब्धि, जिस पर हम सब भारतवासियों को गर्व होना चाहिए, यह है कि बावजूद कई कठिनाइयों के हम ने देश में प्रजातंत्र को कायम रखा है।

[श्री बीरभद्र सिंह]

जब हमारा देश 1947 में आजाद हुआ, तो उस के साथ साथ, और उस के बाद, हमारे चारो तरफ एशिया और अफ्रीका के कई अन्य देश भी आजाद हुए। उन की शुरुआत प्रजातांत्रिक देशो के रूप मे हुई। लेकिन आज उन का क्या हश्र हुआ है? कही फ़ौज की हुकूमत है, कही एक पार्टी की हुकूमत है, कही कोई तानाशाह हुकूमत कर रहा है। भारत ही ऐसा देश है, जहा बावजूद कई मुश्किलात के आज भी प्रजातंत्र कायम है, और मजबूत हो रहा है। यह कैसे हुआ? क्या यह अपने आप हो गया?

इस का सब से मुख्य कारण यह है कि आजादी के बाद जिस पार्टी के हाथ मे इस देश की बागडोर आई और निरन्तर जिस के हाथ मे यहा की बागडोर रही है—, यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी, उस का प्रजातंत्र मे पूर्ण विश्वास रहा है, और उस ने इस देश मे प्रजातंत्र को लाने के लिए, उस को कायम रखने के लिए और उस को सशक्त और समृद्धिशाली बनाने के लिए पूरा पूरा योगदान किया है। इसलिए आज यह कहना कि कांग्रेस पार्टी, या उस की नेता, देश से प्रजातंत्र को ही खत्म करते जा रहे है, मैं समझता हू कि इस से बडा परिहास भारत की जनता के साथ नहीं हो सकता है। व्यवधान

भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने की बात कही जाती है। कौन है इस देश मे, जो भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म नही करना चाहता है? इस बात के लिए हम भी उतने ही उत्सुक है, जितने कि दूसरे साथी है। लेकिन क्या विधान सभाओ को भग कर के और संविधान की मान्यताओ को खत्म करके भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म किया जा सकता है? आन्दोलन के जरिये भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म नही किया जा सकता है। अगर कुछ लोग यह समझते हैं कि वे उन व्यक्तियों को साथ ले कर, कर, उन व्यक्तियो की मदद से, भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करेंगे, जिन को सारी दुनिया भ्रष्ट मानती है, तो इस देश मे कोई भी इस बात को मानने वाला नही है।

मैंने शुरू में कहा है कि प्रजातंत्र में हर एक आदमी को अपना आन्दोलन चलाने का अधिकार है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही उसको हमारे संविधान की परम्पराओं को भी मानना पडेगा। आज जो लोग आन्दोलन चला रहे है, और हमारी सशस्त्र फौजो और पुलिस को कहते है कि वे डैयूटी कास्टीट्यूटिड एथारिटी—कानून के जरिये से कायम की गई सरकार—की हुक्म-अदूली करे, उस का हुक्म न माने, तो यह साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि वे देश मे किस किस्म की हालत पैदा करना चाहते है। .. (व्यवधान)

हमारा देश ससार के सब देशो के साथ बराबरी और दोस्ती के आधार पर अच्छे ताल्लुकात कायम करना चाहता है। शुरू से ही हमारी यह नीति रही है कि हम अपने पडोसी देशो के साथ, और ससार के अन्य देशो के साथ, चाहे वे किसी भी पावर ब्लाक से सम्बन्धित हो, अच्छे ताल्लुकात पैदा करे। मुझे बडी खुशी है कि हम न केवल इस नीति पर कायम रहे है, बल्कि हमने इसको मजबूत किया है और इस दिशा से हम आगे सभी बढे है, और ससार के तकरीबन सभी देशो के साथ हमारे अच्छे ताल्लुकात है।

मुझे बडा दुख है कि हमारे विरोध के बावजूद अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को फिर से हथियार देने का निर्णय किया है। सारे देश ने इस का विरोध किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि ससद् को भी इस का विरोध करना चाहिए। अमरीका ने इस बारे में कुछ आश्वासन दिये हैं, लेकिन उन आश्वासनों का कोई मूल्य नही है। पहले भी उसने कई आश्वासन दिये थे, लेकिन हम ने देखा

कि वे आश्वासन पूरे नहीं किये गये, और पाकिस्तान ने तीन दफ़ा इस देश पर आक्रमण करके अमरीका के शस्त्रों का हमारे खिलाफ़ प्रयोग किया। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे लिए यह एक बड़ी दुखद घटना है, एक ख़तरे की निशानी है कि अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का फ़ैसला किया है। इस से न केवल हमारे और अमरीका के आपसी सम्बन्धों को धक्का पहुंचेगा, बल्कि दुनिया के इस हिस्से में फिर से शान्ति भंग होने का भी खतरा पैदा होगा।

काश्मीर में जो राजनैतिक तब्दीली आ रही है, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में उस का भी ज़िक्र किया है। आज काश्मीर में जो नया अध्याय शुरू हुआ है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं। यह खुशी की बात है कि शेख़ अब्दुल्ला के साथ, जो काश्मीर के माने हुए नेता है, जिन पर वहां के सब लोगों का विश्वास है, यह समझौता होना सम्भव हो पाया है। सब से ज्यादा खुशी की बात यह है कि यह समझौता हमारे संविधान की चार-दीवारी, उस की परिधि, में हुआ है, और हम ने कोई ऐसा काम नही किया है इस समझौते में, जिस से हमारे संविधान की अवहेलना होती हो। मुझे खुशी है कि यह जो समझौता हुआ है, काश्मीर में जो नया अध्याय शुरू हुआ है, उस से काश्मीर के मसले को सुलझाने में मदद मिलेगी, और काश्मीर के लोग हमारे राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारायें मेनस्ट्रीम में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह शामिल हो सकेंगे।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I thank the President for having taken the trouble to come personally to Parliament House and read his speech, for the first time as President, I am afraid I have not many words of either appreciation or gratitude for both the manner in which he delivered his Address and for the contents of the Address. Sir, it was an un-inspiring and routine address and it was delivered in a faltering style and in a very unattractive way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From that point of view, there will be many of us who are at fault. You and I are in no better position.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, the Constitution provides that the President of the Union comes every year to the Parliament and delivers his address which contains—I suppose the Constitution also provides forthis—the Government's outline of the programmes for the whole year. In this respect, we are following the practice of United Kingdom where the Prime Minister and his team write out the address for the Queen and the Queen delivers it and the gracious speech contains not only the outline of the events of the past year, but, what is more important, a definite and clear indication of the policies and programmes chalked out for the next year. But if you read this address, you will find that it is missing in that regard.

Sir, if you take the US example, though it is not relevant strictly to our Constitutional structure because we have parliamentary democracy here, the President of the United States delivers once a year what is called the State of the Union Message. If you consider this as a message of the President, telling us what is the state of the Union, then I am sorry to say that the President's Address does not reflect genuinely and truly the full picture of the state of the Union. My good friend, Mr. Stephen described in his opening speech, when he moved his motion of thanks to the President for his address, that it gives a very comprehensive picture. Yes comprehensive picture from his point of view and from his party's point of view! It is not, however, a comprehensive picture because it fails to note many things. It fails to note for example, what my good friend, the lady Member from his own party said; it makes no mention of the year 1975

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

as inter-national Women's Year It fails to note, as my esteemed friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, the terrible tragedy at Samastipur early this year.

As a matter of fact, the Address begins with a very interesting sentence. I quote:

> "We begin the year on a confident note, having responded with determination to the unforeseen and stupendous challenges of the last four years."

With what confidence they have started, the recent by elections have proved! There is more and more diffidence, more and more unsureness and restlessness on the part of the Government They lack the will to do many things. This country has talents, this country has potential and this country has a vast reservoir of youth, energetic and skilled people, to deliver the goods. But what is unfortunately lacking in this country today is the will to do it, the determinatitn of Government to carry on certain programmes objectively and fully.

Having said this, I would like to say one thing which I feel I must say. Quite frankly, I did not relish the fact that the President's Address was boycotted by several of the Opposition parties on the opposition benches.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR. Shri other, the Government functions in Madhu Limaye asks 'Why?'. I can understand the anger and agitation felt by the opposition parties. I think it was better that they abstained rather than come inside and do *hulagulla*! It was much beter because at least decorum was preserved. But it also shows that the relations between the Opposition and the ruling party are getting more and more estranged. On the one hand, the President talks of a dialogue: on the such a way that the Opposition does not feel the necessity even to attend and listen to the President's Address.

Having said that they should not have boycotted the Address, I also feel that they should not have boycotted the President's oath-taking ceremony last year. By a curious coincidence, I found that I was perhaps the only non-Congress member of Parliament attending the oath-taking ceremony in Rashtrapati Bhavan. We on this side took part in opposing the candidature of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. But once elected, he is not Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed nor an ex-Congressman; he is the President of the Indian Union, and that office must be respected.

But I want to say that if the President wants us, if the Constitution wants us, if the Government wants us, to observe certain rules and regulations and conventions, two questions, which I hope you Mr. Deputy Speaker, will permit me to put, have to be answered. First, why should the President come with this big paraphernalia on a 6-horse buggy in an old fashisned way? In England, pageantry has a place. Walter Bagehot in his famous book on the English Constitution in the last century has said that pageantry plays a definite role in the British political system. But here we have no monarchy. There is no need for pageantry here. It does not add anything by way of political significance. Indeed, it adds to a certain amount of jealousy and disgust for the Government, for the ruling party, whichever party may be in power, because it shows that the old imperialist, colonial traditions have not yet been got rid of.

Why should the President come with a big paraphernalia? Why should he live in such a big Rashtrapati Bhavan? Why should the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, Ministers and, I am prepared to say even MPs and MLAs lead this kind of a luxurious way of life? It is so much out of tune with the times, needs and demands of the people. Taking

cognisance of the difficulties and afflictions of the people, why should Government not set a pattern of decent, simple living and give up all this paraphernalia which is a hangover of the colonial and past imperial tradition?

Then I want to say this. I am an Independent; I have no dependence on any party whips for my views, comments and voting. I say that the Opposition Parties, Independent members or anybody for that matter, any citizen of the country, must behave with a certain dignity and decorum in conformity with certain conventions which are much more important than the written law and the Constitution. I ask you, and through you this House, whether it was right and proper for the Head of the State to go to an area belonging to him where a bye-election was pending (*Interruptions*). I am not referring to details.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: This point has been raised over and over again and I think it should be clarified. The itinerary of the President was fixed long before the bye-election.

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR: He could have changed it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: One place in Barpeta was itself in the itinerary. But when this bye-election was announced, the President did not go to that particular place. He went to Gauhati to attend a Convocation. Therefore, this statement all the time that the President went to that place where the bye-election was pending is completely wrong. In fact, people of that area were asking as to why when the President was elected from that place, he did not go there after having been elected.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Kachar): On a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे द्वारा प्रोटेस्ट करने के बाद, उन्होंने बारपेटा का कार्यक्रम रद्द किया। लेकिन बारपेटा के सभी प्रमुख लोगों को वहां बुला भेजा था और उन को प्रभावित किया गया। ... (व्यवधान) कम्बल बांटने का काम किया गया।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order I am on my legs.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: You allowed him to speak.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This question has been raised again and again. I had pointed out the relevant rules I had allowed Mr. Goswami for the simple reason that perhaps he might help in putting the record straight. But I am afraid by saying this you are opening the door a little vider. We are faced with so many difficulties in this country and the least we can do is to retain a certain decorum and a certain dignity If everything is brought under pressure, even if the Chair which I am occupying is brought under pressure, we cannot function with any dignity and independence. Therefore, I should request you to leave out the President and leave out certain things. Let us have a concensus on this because there is a minimum which we must preserve.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The President also must behave with decorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I say is this. Mr. Mavalankar has said certain things; I have allowed Mr Goswami, to keep the record straight. Let us not go further into this Please co-operate.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Please allow me to say this....**

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I allow you, I will have to allow others. I want to close this chapter.... (*Interruptions*) This will not go on record. I would request again: let

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

us at least agree on one thing.... (*Interruptions*). Mr. Patel, you want to speak? Please carry on.

I should request all of you to preserve a certain modicum which is necessary to hold this country together. Let us not try to bring everybody under pressure and drag everything down.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: I entirely agree with you; I abide by your ruling. My point is that if you want democratic conventions and democratic behaviour to be established in this country, it must be the business of both the Government and the Opposition and all others to behave in a certain Constitutionally correct and dignified ways and not do things which will damage the fabric, health and sanity of our republic.

My main difficulty and grievance are that the President's Address does not reflect the stresses and strains of the last several years, particularly the last years, and the challenges that the last year and this present year particularly are flinging at us, as people, Parliament and Government The economic crisis, the social up heavel, the educational unrest and the political chaos—are they reflected adequately in this Address? Are those problems and challenges adequately analysed in this Address? Are there proper, satisfactory and convincing realies or answers to these problems and Challenges in this Address? It is no use saying that the President's Address is a ritual, and then use it as an instrument to damn the Opposition or criticise those who do not agree with the Establishment. I was wondering, when I listened to the speeches: are we having a discussion on the President's Address or on Jayaprakashji's movement? This has been used as an instrument or tool either to condemn or support that movement. Because the Congress Members are condemning the J.P. movement, the Opposition Members have to reply to that and support it. But we are not discussing that. J.P. has given three challenges: Is there not educational chaos? Is there no need for electoral reforms? Is not this country ridden with corruption? Corruption is increasing everyday, every minute. What are we doing? J.P. will go out from the political scene soon; but these problems will not go out. Therefore, if you merely condemn JP's movement and call it fascist or anti-democratic, what do you solve? Where do we go? I am afraid the President's Address does not contain any significant or useful suggestion or constructive way out of the crisis we find ourselves in. Whether Jayaprakash Narayan succeeds or not, is it not a fact that corruption is corroding our public and political life? Should we tolerate this? The Congress members ask, where is the alternative? Mr. Stephen says, the opposition members are obstructing whereas they should oppose. To a certain extent I agree. But is it not the function of the Government to govern and not misgovern, to rule and not misrule? The peculiar situation in this country is that neither the Government governs effectively nor the opposition parties oppose properly! This came about because since 1971 this Parliament has seen a majority which is so terrible that this Government has refused to pay any attention to whatever is being said from these benches. We had an example as recently as this morning provided by Mr. Sezhiyan. When he and several others raised the Pondicherry issue, the Law Ministers said, "We are right and the opposition is wrong". This attitude of the Government that "we are right and the opposition is wrong" has led to this chaotic situation. So, I suggest that instead of finding fault with the opposition and J.P., they should learn what is the meaning of understanding. If a dialogue is to be maintained, then dissent has not only to be heard but respected and implemented if there is some rationality in it. Otherwise, how can a democratic climate grow in this country?

This Address does not say what is the *raison detre* for continuing the emergency, except that they want to continue enjoying vast powers, almost arbitrary powers, indulging in unconstitutional behaviour and going about doing things in a cavalier manner because the emergency gives them the powers not to bother about fundamental rights and law courts. I am sorry the Address does not mention anything about it. I demand that the emergency should be lifted as early as possible, if necessary by this evening.

The Address contains one paragraph saying there is something wrong with our education. Has Mr. Ahmed to tell us that? Have not the various commissions like Radhakrishnan Commission, the Kothari Commission and various sub-committees of the UGC and other bodies told us in their reports that there is something radically wrong with the functioning of our education, with the goals and objectives of our education? Yet we find no reply in terms of what the Government wants to do. The way Government gives priority to education is reflected in the fact of continuing to have the Education Minister outside the Cabinet!

Coming to electoral reforms, today the Minister of State for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Dr. Mahishi, told us that Government want to have a dialogue. That is what her colleague Mr. Gokhale told us. That is what the Prime Minister told us. That is what this Address tells us. But when will Government start the dialogue? Months are passing and elections are coming nearer and nearer. Are you sincere about starting a dialogue with the opposition parties? How can you go in the direction of free and fair elections? Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan appointed a committee of which I had the honour to be a member. Its report has come out in the papers today. I hope this report at least forms the basis of the discussion inside and outside Parliament. I do not say that the committee's report contains everything worth accepting.

But I hope its contents are at least worthy of consideration. Let us start the dialogue. Why are you not implementing these reforms? If you do not do anything in the educational field, if you do not do anything in the electoral field, if you have more and more corruption, then not only one J.P., but thousands of JPs would be coming out; not only one thousand JPs but millions of JPs would be coming out in this country.

Let us not forget that this country of ours has only two majorities. I am not talking in terms of the majority in Parliament of the Congress Party of 372 and more. The two majorities in this country are those who are far below the poverty line and those who are very young. Both of them are terribly distressed. If the youth and the poor are going to be continuously neglected, disheartened and ignored, and the way they are being ignored and neglected, I am afraid we are coming to a terrible situation and even hundreds of President's Addresses will not do the trick.

Then I come to the question of elections in Gujarat Shri Brahmananda Reddy is sitting here. I know he is bringing forward the resolution tomorrow. But, is it not an insult to Gujarat that while the law order situation is completely under control, the Minister says that the law and order situation is such that they cannot hold the elections? Then they say that there is drought and scarcity and so they cannot held the elections. I would say that it is not a question of scarcity or drought; it is a question of scarcity of confidence on the part of the Congress Party. That is why they are not prepared to hold the elections. On what ground, can you deny the right of the people of Gujarat to have immediate elections and thus have a free and popular Government there at this stage. I will refer to

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

that when that resolution comes before the House.

The President's Address, unfortunately, mentions practically nothing about labour, except merely one or two words, patting labour on the back, But what about the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill? When I asked this question three times, the first time I was told that "it is under consideration" the second time "It is under active consideration" and the third time "it is under very active consideration". They have not gone beyond that.

I will give only one example. The provident fund of the labour carries only an interest of 6 per cent, while the Unit Trust gives 7 per cent, banks 8 or 10 per cent and fixed deposit with companies 12 per cent. The labour is demanding a higher rate of interest on their provident fund account. Moreover, they want that they should be permitted to withdraw the P.F. amount as loan after 20 years of service. But that is also refused.

So, I would say in conclusion that the national climate is depressing and deteriorating. There is lack of sincerity of purpose and absence of earnestness, particularly on the government side; not only on the government side, but all around. None of us, it seems to me, is in earnest about delivering the goods. If we do not do it, and if the youth of this country and the poor people of this country are not given an opportunity to blossom, an opportunity to develop their personality, first of all, to live and to become themselves by developing their personality, they will not remain silent spectators. So, I will conclude by saying that all is not well with the State of this country.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while participating in this discussion on the President's Address, I would like to take the opportunity to extend my congratulations to the Prime Minister for taking a bold step of arriving at a settlement with Sheikh Abdullah within the framework of our Constitution and thereby making a major break-through in the direction of the solution of the most complicated problem of Jammu and Kashmir. This accord is of great significance. This accord not only brings a bulk of the population of Jammu and Kashmir within the mainstream of national life of this country, but it will contribute to the unity and integrity of the country and will strengthen the forces of democracy, secularism and socialism. Since 1953 various changes have taken place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and what is heartening to know is that there is realisation and acceptance on the part of Sheikh Abdullah of the change in the situation.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair.*]

We welcome Sheikh Abdullah's decision to join in the national political life of the country and to lead the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We hope that under his able and dynamic leadership there will be all round development and progress of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The reaffirmation of Sheikh Abdullah that the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India is final and irrevocable, that in view of this accord plebiscite has become irrelevant and that in the national crisis the hands of the Prime Minister should be strengthened, for the purpose of secularism, socialism and democracy, is a statement of great significance.

I would also like to take the opportunity of expressing my strong resentment and protest at the decision of the American Government to lift the arms embargo on Pakistan. This is a matter of serious and the most disturbing concern not only for India but for the whole sub-continent. It

will not only hinder the process of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan, it will not only strain Indo-American relations, but it will also disturb peace and stability and shake the economic development of the whole of the sub-continent. It will create unnecessary tension, unnecessary hatred and an arms race.

This decision betrays the assurance of Dr. Kissinger, who made a statement during his last visit to India that America was keen on the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan and that America did not encourage an arms race in the subcontinent. This is the real attitude of America towards India. America's real policy is of maintaining the balance of power and of maintaining parity between India and Pakistan.

Never before, since we attained independence, has the country been confronted with such a serious crisis, economic and political. In the last two years, 1973 and 1974, we faced an unprecedented rise in prices of every commodity and a high inflationary trend. Thereby, everyone of us has been badly hit. You could realise human suffering and the difficulties of the poor people. Nobody could deny that even after 27 years of independence there are lakhs or millions of people who do not have two square meals a day, who do not have shelter to live in, who do not have the bare necessity of clothing to wear, not to speak of the bare minimum needs of modern life. It is also very pathetic to see that lakhs and lakhs of youth, who are full of vigour and energy, are without any employment and are every morning knocking at the doors of Government offices, private firms and industry and trade. Whenever we go to our constituencies, we find lots of young people do come and approach us for employment.

These two, unemployment and poverty, are the two greatest challenges of the country and it is for us to meet these challenges. It is not correct to say that the Government is not conscious of it. Government is conscious of it; Government is alert to the situation and Government has taken bold and revolutionary steps in the direction to see that these problems are solved.

As regards high prices and the inflationary trend, India is not an exception. Even in the advanced countries these problems are there. When the more advanced countries, countries which are much more progressive, have not been able to solve it, how do we expect a poor country like India to meet the challenge adequately? On the other hand, the Government of India has taken certain unpopular and bold decisions Government has taken various steps against smugglers, hoarders and blackmarketeers. Other monetary steps have also been taken which have yielded good results. There has not only been stabilisation of prices but there has also been a downward trend in prices. We hope that Government will take various other steps so that there is an improvement in the economic situation in the country.

There might be some lapses on the part of Government. That does not justify that the Opposition should criticize whatever the Government does. The Opposition has failed to discharge its duties by not contributing constructive suggestions. What is the role of the Opposition parties? As we have got responsibility to the people, they have also got responsibility to the people. They are contented or satisfied merely with criticizing; they are bent on criticizing the Government.

It is a matter of great concern to the country that certain groups of people have combined together to weaken democracy. They are attacking democratic institutions and functions. There is nothing wrong with democracy; there might be changes in procedures. These are the people who sometimes claim that they are strengthening democracy. These are the people who, whenever they are elected, say that the election is fair,

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

that the people have asserted their right, when they are not elected, they say, the elections are rigged as if we are not the real representatives of the people.

They have referred to so many reverses of the Congress party. We always admit and respect the verdict of the people. Whenever there are losses, we say, we have lost the confidence of the people. What about other constituencies? We still enjoy the confidence of the people. By your doings, by your deeds, you have weakened the foundations of democracy which have been laid in the country at great sacrifies of great leaders, at great sacrifices and service of the people of India. I have full faith in the Indian people Democracy will never be weakened. It will rather be strengthened further.

As regards the issues of election reforms, these are not new issues. They have been raised so many times by our own party members. The Government has also taken certain steps. The Government has taken note of them. Undoubtedly, it is a burning problem and it deserves an immediate solution. We require the consultation and discussion with the Opposition parties. But the way the ills are sought to be focused, the issues are sought to be raised, it creates doubts about their sincerity of purpose. It is more inspired by political motives. About corruption, they say so many things Many of their parties came to power in some States. What was the record of their performance in respect of removing corruption? I would like to know it from them. Now, I would like to come to my backward State....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Why has it remained so backward even after 27 years of Independence.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: There are so many causes. Because of your obstructionist policies, the Government is not able to take steps. The eastern part of the country consists of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura. These are areas full of natural resources and mineral resources. These are areas which are still lagging far behind. I do hope the Government of India will see that these areas get adequate attention in respect of communications, industrialisation and economic development.

There are certain hilly areas in my part of the country. There is not a single railway line constructed in these areas in the last 27 years. About Assam, it occupies the top place in the matter of producing crude oil. There has been a feeling in Assam that in the matter of oil industry, Assam has been deprived of its dues. It occupies the top-most place among the oil producing States. But we are having very small number of industries there. It is heartening to note that there is a possibility of more availability of crude oil in my part of the country. I do hope that the crude will be refined in my own State.

About floods, it is known that Assam is a victim of floods every year. Lakhs and lakhs of people are affected by it. Lakhs of acres have been inundated by floods. Many lives have been lost. A large number of cattle has been lost. It has become impossible for the State Government to take measures to control floods. We have been approaching the Central Government and they have given an assurance that they will come forward and introduce the Flood Control Bill. Up till now, they have not been able to introduce the Bill. I hope, the Government will take the initiative in the matter and introduce the Bill early.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

16.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER, *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT RE. RESUMPTION OF US ARMS SUPPLIES TO PAKISTAN

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Hon'ble Members will have seen the announcement from Washington that the United States Government has lifted the 10-years old embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan. Government fully shares the grave concern which would be felt in every section of the House and the nation at large at this decision which can have serious consequences for the hopes we have cherished for peace and stability in the sub-continent and for more mature relations with the United States.

The House will recall that in my statement on 18th February, I mentioned that I had sent a communication to the US Secretary of State expressing our apprehension, indeed our considered judgment regarding the harmful effect which would follow the resumption of US arms supplies to Pakistan. This decision will impede the process of reconciliation between India and Pakistan and lead to justified resentment in the country.

Sir, may I repeat what we have reaffirmed time and again that we are committed to the objective of cooperative relations with our neighbours and of durable peace in the subcontinent. On the other hand, Pakistan has always invoked various arguments to continue its policy of suspicion, hostility and confrontation. This policy has proved disastrous. Whatever may have been said by the US Administration from time to time to justify arms supplies to Pakistan, it was these arms which were used on three occasions to commit aggression against India. Our concern is naturally heightened by the unfortunate experience of the last two decades.

Sir, the decision of the US Government is retrograde and will not further the cause of peace in the subcontinent. I would like to express our strong disappointment and sense of deep regret at this decision. I would also like to assure the House that the Government is fully conscious of its responsibility and confident of nation's capability to meet the consequences of this unfortunate decision.

16.02 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now resume further consideration of the motion of thanks on the President's Address.

Mr. Frank Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, the President, in his Address, has underlined the need for unity and cohesion in the context of the critical times through which the country is passing. I also, very respectfully, agree that this is the supreme need we face today—unity and cohesion.

Mr. Speaker, if I may say so; perhaps the greatest danger that we face today is a crisis of indiscipline. This indiscipline, which I describe as a crisis, permeates all levels of national life from top to bottom. I hope what I am going to say will give no offence to any section of this House. At the political level in this House—and I now have the privilege of having been officially welcomed by you as the father of this House—, in this House and in the Legislative Assembly, by and large, the norms of decorum and of discipline have been steadily, and indeed rapidly, eroded. Comparisons are obvious, Mr. Speaker. Perhaps, my memory goes back longer than most of the members of this House. I remember, when there were a handful of members on this side, four or five of us, I have been sitting in the front benches for many many years, a much

[Shri Frank Anthony]

smaller Opposition than what there is today, two or three members could make a powerful impact on the debate and by adequate coverage in the Press. Today, if I may say so, those days have largely receded. Careful preparation of speeches, effectiveness in debate, all that seems to have, largely, recorded

If I may say so with respect, Mr. Speaker,—perhaps you will agree with me, at least privately—the zero hour is now the new syndrome of Parliament It epitomizes the new techniques, the new methods, not often desirable, certainly not very edifying. And, if I may say so, this growth of indiscipline—and I say with great respect is reflected in the Press today. I remember the days when giants used to sit in the Press Gallery and the coverage was of an entirely different character. There was a careful analysis of debates over the week: and a careful and discriminating reportage All that has disappeared. The Press to-day competes in sensationalism. It places a premium on lack of decorum and even on rowdyism. That is why I say in between this amalgam Press, the whole credibility of Parliament and the legislative functioning is being steadily eroded.

If I may say so with respect, I am saying this of all political Parties and I am not pointing my finger on any particular political Party. Perhaps this indiscipline is a projection of the way the candidates are being increasingly selected. As I say, candidates today, by and large—I do not say always—are not selected on the basis of character or ability, but, largely—all the Parties are equally to blame—on the basis of castes and very often, on the basis of region. Character, as I say, is a lesser consideration. So, we get this projection in the House.

Another parallel feature is indiscipline in the Parties. I am appalled sometimes to find it in all Parties. I suppose it is the right of people in Parties to dissent. Dissent and constructive criticism is humane and is very necessary. What I say is factionalism all Parties have but it is factionalism not based on programmes, factionalism not based on any ideology but it is a factionalism based on caste and factionalism based on personalities. And the worst part of it, and it is a reflection of this indiscipline, is that this factionalism degenerates into vilification and character assassination.

Our policies today is muddled largely by vilification and character assassination And, here, I want to talk of this new idiom of a partyless democracy No one has a greater respect for Jayaprakash Narayan than myself I have been closely associated with him at one time. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Why do you want to go on rubbing it when he himself said that he is not now advocating a partyless democracy?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am glad of that. But I see the projection is for a partyless democracy, because, whatever my friends may say and however much they disavow it, this selection of candidates as People's Candidates is nothing but a synonym for a partyless democracy. I do not understand it. What I am afraid of is this.. You can never have and, at any rate, in the kind of democracy to which we are committed, a partyless democracy. You cannot have people owing no allegiance to a particular party. You may have a handful of independents. But, as I see it today, a partyless democracy where people are purported to be selected by all Parties on the same platform owing allegiance to nobody would compound our increasing indiscipline. As I see, the bane of the Indian politics today is the ultra individualism. Mr. Speaker, what would be your condition if

you have 300 partyless democrats sitting in the House? Not even God would know.

MR. SPEAKER: I am the only individual known as partyless member!

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What I say is that the whole thing is a meaningless gimmick. When you get down to it, every person who does not owe allegiance—perhaps in that sense because I do not belong to any Party but atleast I possess a ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If I may say so, today the hon. Member seems to be belonging to the ruling Party He is tilting against the windmill. When Jayaprakash Narayan said that he is not for a partyless democracy, why is he tilting against the windmill? He seems to have been set up only for decrying the Opposition today He does not belong to the Opposition at all.

You called him the Father of the House and he has got this privilege of speaking against the Opposition We are not wanting to get any certificate from Mr. Frank Anthony about the functioning of the House. Are we to be treated in this manner, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not attacking you. Order please. He is not casting any reflection upon you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He says this on the functioning of the House. We need not get any education from him about the functioning in the House. Today he is teaching us about the norms of decorum and decency. Mr. Frank Anthony should behave....

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: You do not have the floor; he is having the floor.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He is very much democrat. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): He is not being allowed to speak.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We do not want any lessons from him.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I do not know why my friend indulges in such cheap jibes

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are behaving today as an obsequious nominated member....

SHRI C M STEPHAN (Muvattupuzha): Please sit down. What is this? Why are you treating him like this? Why are you shouting? No indecent behaviour should be tolerated, Sir.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Why is he indulging in cheap jibes? Nobody is more obsequious than my friend who belongs to the tail of a small Party I say he belongs to the tail of a small Party.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me ask you: Where do you belong? You are here by the mercy of the Government, is it not? You have not come through any election. You are here at the pleasure of the ruling party. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is deploring this. Mr. Frank Anthony is only deploring this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would you not remember, Sid, that he is not present in the House generally? Yet, he makes such remarks about the functioning of the House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): That, you do every day. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: My friend was making cheap jibes about a nominated Member Let me tell my friend that I represent my constituency more than he could represent any constituency in several life times. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I represent my

[Shri Frank Anthony]

community. I have a small community but I represent the cause of my community which my friend could never do either for himself or for any community. What I have done to my community, my hon. friend in many of his life times will not be able to do for anybody and not even for himself: (*Interruptions*). I do not want any running commentary. I was making this plea for greater discipline. As I said, today, we see this manifestation corroding every aspect of national life. I hope my hon. friend will not get offended if I say something on behalf of the students. I know something about education. Today what do we find? You open newspapers any day and you read something that is happening in the campus—some students are looting while others are burning and gheraoing What are the reasons for these? In Delhi, one reason may be that buses are running late or some conductor has been rude to them. Teachers and professors set a bad example. Today they come out in the streets on the slightest pretext (*Interruptions*). Here my friend will get a little offended again because we see that in this campaign of gimmickry and slogan mongering—if I said this outside, perhaps I shall get more publicity—there is this call for a total revolution in education. This is just an empty gimmickry and pretentious slogan mongering—I speak with a little knowledge—about total revolution in education. It is all right to indulge in this kind of cheap slogan mongering. But, what kind of revolution is it? For thirty-three years, I have been associated with education. Anybody who has anything to do with education knows that we do not stand still. Every ten years we have reached higher watersheds of knowledge and we keep on liaising with experts not only in this country but experts abroad. I am connected today with over 600 schools; many of them are the finest in this country; they compare favourably with the best schools in the world. Their students go abroad and they not only compete but they are in the vanguard of competition. I do not say education in India is uniformly good. But, I do say that it is pretentious ignorance to say that education in India is uniformly bad. Some of the greatest Indians we have produced are the products of our education (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Will all of you please sit down? Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What I say is if some of these gentlemen who take offence would preach and practise a little more discipline and set an example to the teachers first and students afterwards, you will find a revolution in education in this country. After all standards vary from institution to institution and standards depend in the final analysis on the kind of teachers you have. If the teachers are disciplined the students will easily get disciplined and will easily be led. But if politicians ask teachers and students to come on the streets then you corrode your education at its very source It gets affected at its source when students and teachers come out on the streets at the slightest pretext.

Sir, I was talking about corrosion of discipline in the country. I was for many years President of the oldest union of railwaymen and everybody realises how people are suffering from inflation. But today however much you may satisfy workers largely, I do not say always, there is a sense of grievance and a sense of right. Nobody—as I can see today—among the politicians underlines a sense of duty or a sense of obligation. Nobody makes a call for it. What has happened? Because of that what is the sort of malaise from which the country is suffering. There is lack of production. Production in the country has taken a terrible beating. It is because of this corrosion, by this indiscipline that there is only a sense of rights and no corresponding sense of duties.

Here, again my friend will take offence, apparently the cap fits in, when I say today indiscipline is being carried to the extreme of nihlism and whatever my friend may say this extreme of nihlism is indistinguishable from the ideology of certain parties that are committed to precipitating chaos because they feel some how or other if you create chaos they can ride to power on the crest of chaos.

Today there is an open invitation to the destruction of rule of law and the rule of law is synonymous with the survival of democracy. And the latest exercise is—and I have been grieved by this—because I am a great friend of Shri Jayaprakash—but there is an open invitation to mutiny. I do not understand it. I did one case of mutiny—the only case of mutiny—in the Indian Army and it was very peripheral. Except one or two all were let off. Even in peace time if in forward areas like Kashmir the army disobeys orders they are subjected to the same law which is there in time of war. They can be shot Now, today the armed forces and the paramilitary organisations are being invited to disobey orders. What is this! Is it not an invitation to mutiny? Some of these mis guided young men of the Defence forces might be just shot and rightly shot. But what happens to those who are masquerading as saviours of democracy and at the same time invite these people to mutiny. How can you reconcile this with support for democratic principles. As I say parliamentary democracy postulates respect for the rule of law.

Without the rule of law, there can be no parliamentary democracy. I want to say this. It might assuage my friend a little. Norms have to be observed by all political parties, minimum norms and I say this also to the ruling party. The ruling party has to observe some norms. If the ruling party is high-handed, if it is oppressive, then the excuse can be made or the reason taken that in the face of high handed procedures, in the face of oppressive policies, lawlessness is the only answer. But, the crucial issue, as I see it today, is, what are the methods that are to be adopted. Lawlessness is a counsel of despair, as I see it. Corruption is to be fought. Let us not start allocating corruption. I do cases. We find corruption can be attributed to all political parties. A corporation of one party is hopelessly corrupt. A corporation of another political party is equally corrupt. Nobody has a monopoly of corruption in this country. Nobody has a monopoly of rectitude in this country. Unfortunately, there is widespread corruption and it has to be fought by all political parties, not by somebody arrogating to himself the monopoly of rectitude and imputing to somebody else the monopoly of corruption. There is no such thing in this country.

16.26 hrs.

(DR. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the most powerful and emotive impulse today to cynicism and frustration is inflation. We have inflation in this country. Thank God, there is some indication of it being curbed. We find it in every country. We find inflation raging throughout the world and as I said, we find inflation as a powerful emotive impulse to cynicism, frustration and then to violence and that is the danger we face today. And that was the plea that I was entering, the plea for some kind of minimum norms of decency, of discipline in public life, norms to be subscribed to by every party, not only by the opposition, but norms to be subscribed to by the ruling party also. Unless that happens, as I see it today, this call to lawlessness is bound to merge into violence. Violence is bound to lead to the destruction of democracy, as we have known it. Whatever my friends might say, all of us will be over-whelmed, not only this House, but everything we cherish, an independent judiciary and as I say, the rule of law.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव रखा गया है मै उसका समर्थन करता हू ।

इस से पहले कि मै अभिभाषण पर बोल मैं कहना चाहता हू कि मैंने अभी एक बहुत सीनियर और बडे लीडर को सुना है जिन के बारे मे मै बहुत पहले से अखबारो मे पढता रहा हू । आज मैंने उन को जनतत्र डेमोक्रेसी पर बोलते हुए सुना है । आज उन्होने कुछ ऐसी बाते कही जो टेनेट्स आफ डेमोक्रेसी--जनतत्र के बुनियादी सिद्धान्तो के बारे मे थी । मै उन को भी धन्यवाद करता हू ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे सरकार की विभिन्न नीतियो को बहुत अच्छी तरह से दर्शाया है । थोडे मे मुख्तसर तरीके मे दर्शाया है । लेकिन उस मे साफ सब बात आ जाती है ।

मै सर्वप्रथम महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय को बधाई देता हू कि उन्होने अच्छ तरीके से थोडे मे देश की फारेन पालिसी को, विदेश नीति को रखा है । उस मे साफ तौर से ऐसे नाम आए है जो हमारे पास पडोस के देशो के नाम हैं । उन के साथ हमारे कैसे ताल्लुक है यह उन्होने दर्शाया है । उस मे सिक्किम का बयान है, भूटान का बयान है, नैपाल का बयान है जो हमारे निकटतम है और हमारे अपने कहे जाते हैं । पाकिस्तान के साथ भी कोशिश की गई है कि अच्छे ताल्लुकात कायम हो । डाक सेवा, टेलीकम्युनिकेशंस यात्रा सुविधा और व्यापार पाकिस्तान के साथ फिर से चालू करने के समझौते हुए है । अफगानिस्तान, इडोनेशिया, पूर्वी एशिया के देश जापान, दक्षिणी वियतनाम की अस्थायी क्रान्तिकारी सरकार, अरब देश, ईरान, पुर्तगाल, अफ्रीकी देश जाम्बिया और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशो के साथ भारत के सम्बन्ध सुधरे हैं और कायम हुए है । हमारी विदेश नीति कितनी सफल है यह अपोजीशन को इस बात से देखना चाहिए कि आज से पाच-सात दस साल पहले हमारे चारो तरफ ऐसे देशो की श्रृखला थी जो हमारे विरोध मे थें । बर्मा का नाम भी हमारे खिलाफ लिया जाता था, लका का नाम भी हमारे खिलाफ आता था । लेकिन पाच छ सालो के अदर आज हमारे चारो तरफ मित्र देशो की श्रृखला है । पाकिस्तान मे भी हमारी कोशिश है । लेकिन वह कभी कभी अमेरिका के चक्कर मे आ जाता है । आज वह उन से हथियार माग रहा है और अपने ताल्लुकात इस उपमहाद्वीप मे खराब कर रहा है । इसी तरीके मे हमारे ताल्लुकात रूस के साथ अच्छे थे अच्छे है और अच्छे बने है । बीच मे हम ने कोशिश की कि अमेरिका के साथ भी हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे हो । अच्छे होने जा रहे थे । उन के विदेश मत्री यहा आए, उन के साथ अच्छी बाते हुई । लेकिन वे दूसरी पालिसी के साथ चले । डिगो गार्शिया के अदर उन्होने अपना अड्डा बनाया और हिन्द महासागर के अदर जिस को सभी शाति क्षेत्र रखना चाहते है, यहा तक कि आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैड भी इस पक्ष मे है कि हिन्द महासागर को शाति का क्षेत्र रखा जाये, लेकिन अमेरिका ने इस बात को नही माना । डिगो गार्शिया मे उन्होने अपना अड्डा बनाया । और पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने पर से प्रतिबन्ध उठा कर के फिर उसी झगडे को उन्होने पैदा कर दिया । उस से आशकाए पैदा होती हैं, विरोध पैदा होता है और यहा तक कि सैक्रेटरी भी जो उनके राजदूत होकर आ रहे है उन्होने भी विरोध किया है ।

इस तरह से हमारी जो नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी थी और मित्र बनाने की पालिसी थी वह बिलकुल सफल हुई है ।

आंतरिक स्थिति के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि सन् 1974–75 का वर्ष चुनौती का वर्ष रहा है और हम से उस का मुकाबिला हिम्मत के साथ किया है । मुद्रास्फीति आज इस का बड़ा कारण है जिस से देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था खराब हो रही है । उसके मुकाबिले के लिए सरकार ने अधिक से अधिक साधन जुटाने और गैर योजना खर्च को कम करने का प्रयास किया है और उचित मुद्रा नीति के जरिए मुद्रा प्रसार पर रोक लगाई है। जमाखोरी, टैक्स-इवेजन जैसे आर्थिक अपराधो तथा कम मिलने वाली चीजों का नकली माल बनाने वालो के खिलाफ जोरदार अभियान चलाया गया है और बाहर से चीजें मंगा कर के कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है । साफ बात है, रोग को पकड़ लिया गया है । बीमारी को देख लिया गया है । उस का निदान कैसे किया जाये उस के बारे मे विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । हमारे जैसे छोटे आदमी हमेशा किसान और मजदूरो से कहते थे कि भाई, इस सरकार के टाइम में तो मजदूर का बेटा जेल जायेगा या किसान का बेटा जेल जायेगा । हम देखा करते थ कि अगर दस रुपया किसान पर बकाया रहता था तो उस को हवालात मे बन्द कर दिया जाता था । लेकिन आज नई हवा चली है कि जो स्मग्लिग करने वाले हैं, चोरबाजारी करने वाले हैं, मिलावट करने वाले हैं या दूसरे इस किस्म के आर्थिक अपराध करने वाले है चाहे वह लखपति हो चाहे करोड़पति हो, हाजी मस्तान जैसे, आज वह जेल के अदर बन्द पड़े हैं और बिना जमानत बन्द पडे हैं । विपक्षी भाइयों को समझना चाहिए कि आज जो यह अर्थ-व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हमारे सामने आया है यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है । इस के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपील की है कि यह राष्ट्र की एक समस्या है, इस को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय भावना से हल करना चाहिए । केवल आलोचना करने से यह मामला हल होने वाला नही है । इस तरीके से वह कोशिश की गई है कि बढ़ती हुई कीमतें रुके, महंगाई कम हो और कभी कभी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ बतलाया भी था । उन्होने यह बयान दिया था कि कीमतें रुकी हैं, कुछ डाउन-ट्रेंड चल रहा है सितम्बर के बाद से लेकिन यह सत्य है और उन्होंने भी यह कहा था कि अभी तक रिटेल में जो चीज बिकती है, खुर्दा फरोशी की जो चीजे हैं वहां तक यह चीज नही पहुंच पाई है ।

अभी तक जनता ने यह अनुभव नही किया है कि आर्थिक अपराध कम हो गए है, महंगाई कम होने जा रही है । यह वह जरूर कहते हैं कि कीमतें रुक गई हैं । यह भी कहते हैं कि तेल के भाव गिरे है और बहुत सी और चीजों के भाव गिरे हैं । गहूं के साथ भी यह चीज हुई है । इन तमामा चीजों से मुद्रा स्फीति का मुकाबला होने जा रहा है । लेकिन यह सच है कि ये तमाम आर्थिक अपराध तस्करी, जमाखोरी, मिलावट आदि भ्रष्टाचार की आड़ में पनपते हैं और भ्रष्टाचार एक ऐसा दानव है ऐसा राक्षस है जो जनता की जेबों पर भी डाका डालता है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : और जो विरोधी दल द्वारा पैदा किया जाता है ।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : उस के बारे में तो ऐंथोनी साहब ने बहुत कुछ कहा है ।... (**व्यवधान**).....

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह भी कहा है कि जो कमजोर वर्ग है उन को भी बल देने की और उन्नत करने की कोशिश की गई है । लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में एक खास डाकूमेंट 1957 में तैयार किया गया था । काका कालेलकर

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

साहब का कमीशन बैठाया गया था । देश के अदर कमजोर वर्ग मे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट आता है, शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आते है, दूसरी पिछडी जातिया आती है और कम आय वाले वर्ग भी आते है । 1957 मे वह रिपोर्ट बनी । उसके ऊपर डिस्कसन कभी नही हुआ और उस के आधार पर जो सुविधाए दी गई थी उनको एक एक कर के वापस ले लिया गया । बडे ताज्जुब की बात है, आप को जान करके आश्चर्य होगा कि 5 3 प्रतिशत आबादी है दूसरी पिछडी जातियो की और 26–27 प्रतिशत उन मे मिला देते है शड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐड शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को ता इस तरह से 80 प्रतिश तहो जाते है और इस के बाद म अल्प आय वाल वर्ग को ले चाहे वह बडी कौम कि ही क्यो न हो, ब्राह्मण बनिया ठाकुर कोई भी क्या न हो, उन गरीब आदमियो को भी जोड कर के तो 90–95 प्रतिशत हम लोग होजात है । जब कि हमारा लक्ष्य बनाया गया है जनतत्र और समाजवाद तो समाजवाद किस के लिए होगा ? समाजवाद का अनुभव देश के गरीब आदमी को होना चाहिए, कृषि मजदूर को होना चाहिए और आदिवासी को होना चाहिए । लेकिन अभी तक वह नही हुआ है और इन दूसरी पिछडी जातियो का तो उल्लेख ही बन्द हो गया है । उन को अब शेडेयूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के नाम से ही पुकारने लगे है । तो मैं बडे अदब के साथ प्रधान मत्री जी से कहना चाहता हू, अभी पिछले साल मा के करीब एमपीज, ने हस्ताक्षर कर के एक ज्ञापन दिया था । उस मे यह माग की गई थी कि काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होनी चाहिए । दूसरी पिछडी जातियो की स्थिति पर बहस होनी चाहिए और यह भी माग की गई थी कि अगर 20 साल पुरानी रिपोर्ट हो गई है तो नया कमीशन उस के लिए बना देना चाहिए । लेकिन पिछडी जातियो और गरीब आदमियो की उपेक्षा नही होनी चाहिए जिस मे अन्त मे किसान का नाम भी उन के साथ जोड देना चाहिए । किसान को हम लोग कुलक और जमीदार कह कर बोल दिया करते है । लेकिन क्या यह बात सही नही है, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मत्री बहुगुणा जी ने कहा है कि लेवी जो लग रही है वह सवा तीन एकड तक के किसानो पर नही लगेगी और सवा तीन एकड तक के किसान 70 प्रतिशत है । 6 एकड तक के किसान 85 प्रतिशत है और दस बारह एकड वाले 95 प्रतिशत है । कैसे ये कुलक है ? इस शब्द को कह कर हम इन की उपेक्षा करते जाते है । हालाकि मै यह मान कर चलता हू कि किसानो को सुविधा बहुत दी गई है । लेकिन उस का फायदा थोडे से बडे आदमियो ने मिल कर उठाया, बडे बडे किसानो ने उठाया । छोटी काश्तकार, मार्जिनल काश्तकार या जिस के पास 5–10 एकड जमीन है, वह उसका फायदा नही उठा सका । लेकिन इस बात को नही भूलना चाहिए कि यह समुदाय देश की आबादी का बहुत बडा हिस्सा है, गाव की आबादी का बहुत बडा हिस्सा है । इस वास्ते जब हम अपनी पालिसी मे कृषि मजदूरो को लाते है, आदिवासियो को लाते है, तो छोटे किसान को, छोटी होल्डिग वाले किसान को नही भूलना चाहिए । वह भी उसी तरीके से हमारी मददगार सरकार की सहायता का हकदार है जिस तरह से दूसरी गरीब जनता है । यदि हमे देश म गरीब जनता को समाजवाद देना है तो उसी तरीके के कायदे और कानून चलने चाहिए, जिस मे उस का लाभ हो ।

यह बात भी सही है कि हम समाजवाद की तरफ चले तो है, लेकिन उस का लाभ सभी वर्गों ने नही उठाया है और यही कारण है कि आज विपक्षी दल उस का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, नारे और नवर की आवाज को बुलन्द कर रहे हैं । क्योकि वे जानते है कि काग्रेस को आज हटा दे तो ठीक है, वरना फिर कभी नही हटेगी । क्योकि वे जानते है कि कांग्रेस के जो कानून बनने जा रहे है ?

जैसे आबादी की जमीन का बंटवारा हो, आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और गरीब जनता के लिए जो कानून बनने जा रहे उनसे हमारी सरकार की योजनाएं दो-चार साल में कामयाब होने वाली हैं। बिजली की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जायगी, अनाज की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रही है, खाद्य सामग्री मिलेगी, इस वास्ते यह असन्तोष बाद में पैदा नहीं किया जा सकेगा। 1974 के साल में जो इन्टरनेशनल, नेशनल और नैचुरल आपत्तियां आईं, इन को लेकर विरोधी पक्ष हड़ताल कराने के लिए, असन्तोष कराने के लिए कितने उतावले हो रहे है।

इसलिए, सभापति महोदय, जैसा हमारे एन्टनी साहब ने कहा है, वे हमारे सदन के बड़े लायक मेम्बर हैं, मैं उन की बात का समर्थन करता हू—नाउ—और नवर कांग्रेस की पालिसिया अब सफल हो रही है और आगे भी सफल होगी और भविष्य में विरोधियो को, विपक्ष को साधारण जनता को भड़काने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

*SHRI P. K. M. THEVAR (Ramanathapuram). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the Debate on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament.

The President in his Address has referred to the unforeseen and stupendous challenges faced by his Government during the past four years and how his Government have faced them with determination and with resounding success. During the course of my speech I will try to point out whether the Central Government have met with real success in facing such unforeseen challenges with determination or not.

The two eyes of a country are Defence and Development. In the defence strategy adopted by the Central Government, the Prime Minister has met with a certain degree of success. The sign of that success has been the bold statement of the Minister of External Affairs which he made just now about the resumption of Arms supply to Pakistan.

I would like to go back to the time when we got freedom from the Britishers. I would say that we got only conditioned independence—conditioned independence in the sense that India was to be divided into Pakistan and Bharat. I would like to recall what Netaji Subhash Bose spoke over the Radio at that time. Looking at the conditions prevalent now in the Indian sub-continent, I think that Netaji had made this prophetic statement:

> "Don't go for a compromise with the Britishers. They will rush for a compromise."

> "Pakistan means that it is an Anglo-American base for future war."

> "The defence of America rests with India, 12000 miles away from American shores i.e. Kashmir."

Inspite of Netaji's warning, we agreed for the division of the country. Pakistan was created. Today, Pakistan has become a dumping ground for all kinds of arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. We are supplied with milk powder; at the same time, our Pakistani brethren are supplied with gun-powder. The ultimate object of foreign countries seems to be not to allow India to raise its head internationally.

The Central Government have now recompensed for all the past mistakes by helping Bangla Desh to become free and by also coming into a new agreement with Kashmir. The people of the country are no doubt grate-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. K. M. Thever]

ful that the security of the country has been ensured that I have perforce to commend the efforts of the Central Government in this direction These efforts augur well for the future of the country.

What do we want? We do not want British India or American India or Russian India; we want only Indian India. Here comes the question of selfreliant economy. Have the Government met with equal success in their economic development programmes? Have they been able to fulfil the aspirations and the ambitions of the people of our country?

Today the country is passing through unprecedented economic chaos. There is unending price spiral coupled with acute scarcity of essential commodities. Poverty is widespread. The purchasing power of the people has touched the lowest level. Corruption and malpractices abound in our country The people of our country are completely frustrated. They don't bother whether there is going to be democracy or dictatorship in our country. All they want is that their minimum requirements should be met. The Prime Minister during her recent visit to Madras has rightly attributed the acute food scarcity and widespread poverty as the reason for the Congress Party's reverses in the bye-elections.

I am constrained to recall what Netaji used to say while fighting the relentless war against the British. He used to repeat that the ills of illiteracy, the corruption of character, the perpetual slavery, the permanent poverty were the main reasons for the spoilation of this great country India. How truly these sentiments of Netaji reflect the present day situation in our country. In fact, these reasons have multiplied manifold times The people have started feeling that they should get their basic necessities of life, whether the country is ruled by Rama or Ravana.

Here, the President has referred to the need for augmenting agricultural production in our country. I would like to point out the failure of his Government in attending to this urgent task. The Central Government take keen interest in resolving international river water disputes. The Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan cost India several hundreds of crores of rupees. Yet, there is criminal and inordinate delay in resolving the inland river water disputes among the constituent States within the country 115 Irrigation Projects are in the cold storage because the disputes among the States have not been resolved. The unfortunate consequence of this is that foodgrains production is retarded The World Bank representative, who recently visited India, has bemoaned that India has not yet fully exploited its irrigation potential When the food production declines on account of the fact that the entire irrigation potential within the country has not been fully exploited, naturally we have to go to foreign countries with our begging bowl for foodgrains The wheat which is a pig-feed in America is supplied to our people. I wonder what should stand in the way of resolving the inland water disputes among the States amicably and expeditiously, in the interest of the entire nation.

Take for example Cauvery Water Dispute among the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. If Tanjore District in Tamil Nadu, which is known as the granary of South, is not to become an arid zone, if three crops are to be cultivated in Tanjore District, the existing flow of Cauvery water should continue It should not happen that mother's action should make the child lame. If that is denied to Tamil Nadu, famine will become a permanent feature in Tamil Nadu.

After 1876 when there was acute drought, in Tamil Nadu today there is unprecedented famine after a period of hundred years. Many lakhs of people in Tamil Nadu are afflicted by famine and scarcity. Dharmapuri, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram are the worst affected areas in Tamil Nadu. Even here, the position in Ramanathapuram District is critical. The hon. Member belonging to the ruling party, Shrimati Jayalakshmi knows this. When she was there, the women of this area surrounded her and demanded food and work; if that was not possible, they demanded from her bugpoison so that they can end their lives peacefully. Their agony had gone beyond their endurance. It is unfortunate that what I say, as a representative of the people of this area, about starvation deaths is not believed by the Government. If you visit the hospitals in Ramanathapuram District, you will find that starvation deaths are treated as due to malnutrition. The Lord of Death, Yama does not take direct responsibility and death is either due to some disease or accident. Here starvation death is due to malnutrition.

I would only appeal to the Central Government that the suffering people in Tamil Nadu should not become the victims of political expediency. The State Government have demanded 10 lakh tonnes of rice and the Central Government should rush rice to the suffering people. The State Government has also estimated that a sum of Rs. 30 crores would be required for undertaking meaningful famine relief measures. Since the dimension of the problem has gone beyond all possible earnest efforts of the State Government, the Central Government should expeditiously sanction adequate sums of money and also despatch enough quantities of rice to meet the deteriorating situation.

Besides these short-terms measures, the Central Government should also undertake implementation of long-term programmes in these backward areas if they are not to be permanently afflicted by famine. For example, the Sethusamudram Project and such other projects essential for the removal of perennial backwardness of the East Ramnad District which have been talked about for decades should be taken up for implementation. In conclusion, I would point out that the people belonging to my community, Thevar Community, have been undergoing manifold miseries due to natural and man-made causes; they were branded as criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act during the British regime. For their upliftment and advancement, the Central Government should sanction special schemes.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेन्यूली (टिहरी गढवाल) : सभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि हमारे देश में खाद्य उत्पादन और उद्योग धंधों के क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन में प्रगति हो रही है । किन्तु इस के बावजूद देश अभी आर्थिक संकटो से नही गुजर सका है। यह सही है कि मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिए, काले धन को पकड़ने के लिए तथा विदेश व्यापार मे निर्यात में कुछ सफलता मिली है, फिर भी देश आर्थिक संकट का सामना कर रहा है । दूसरी ओर हमारे देश मे ही ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि जनता का ध्यान इन मौलिक समस्याओ से हटा कर समग्र क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं। यह अत्यन्त खेद का विषय है। "हिन्दू राष्ट्र" का सिद्धान्त मानने वाले दक्षिण पन्थी बल, विशेष कर जनसंघ जनतंत्र की दुहाई देते हैं किन्तु जनतंत्र पर ही कुठाराघात कर रहे है । वे लोग जनता की आस्था को डेमोक्रेसी से हटाना चाहते हैं। जनतंत्र की बात कह कर वे लोग मौबोक्रेसी की बात कहते है। उनकी मानोवृत्ति भीड़वाद की तरफ है । इसलिए ऐसे समय पर जब

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेन्यूली]

देश के अन्दर आर्थिक संकट हो और देश पर बाहरी आक्रमण का खतरा बना हुआ हो, वे देश को गुमराह करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं यह देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है।

मान्यवर, इन दलों ने जब बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया उसका विरोध किया, जब राजाओं के प्रीवी पर्सेज को खत्म करने का प्रस्ताव आया उस का विरोध किया और सिक्किम को जब यह दर्जा देने का प्रस्ताव आया तो उस का भी विरोध किया। और अब प्रधान मंत्री और शेख अब्दुल्ला के बीच काश्मीर के मामले में जो समझौता हुआ है उसका भी विरोध कर रहे है। मान्यवर, यह सिद्धान्तहीन दल हैं। इन की अपनी-अपनी जो भी मान्यताये हो, नीतिया हो, किन्तु व्यवहार मे एक झन्डे के नीचे वे सिर्फ कांग्रेस का विरोध करने के लिए सामने आये है, इस के अलावा और इन का कोई उद्देश्य नही है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 5 फ़रवरी, 1954 को स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने जो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री के साथ-साथ अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष भी थे, एरनाकुलम की सार्वजनिक सभा मे इस तरह के सिद्धान्तहीन दलो पर कटाक्ष करते हुए कहा था :

"It is a strange animal with numerous legs, arms and so on and I could not find any zoological name for it."

इस प्रकार के यह दल हैं जो आज कर्त्तव्यहीन और दिशाहीन होते हुए केवलमात्र उन का उद्देश्य सरकार की आलोचना करना और कांग्रेस का विरोध करना है।

आप जानते है कि अभी-अभी हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिस मे कहा था कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका मे हथियार की सप्लाई की जो घोषणा हुई वह हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। ऐसे समय पर हमारी फ़ौजों को भड़काना, अनुशासन-हीनता पैदा करना और पैरा मिलिटरी फ़ोर्सेज ; अनुशासनहीनता पैदा करने की चेष्टा करना यह देश के लिए खतरे की बात है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो इस प्रकार की चेष्टायें कर रहे हैं वह देश केन केवल आर्थिक विकास मे रुकावट पैदा कर है, हैं, बल्कि सुरक्षा को भी खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण से कमजोर वर्ग और अल्प-विकसित क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध मे सरसरी तौर पर उल्लेख किया है। अच्छा होता जैसे उन्होंने जम्मू-काश्मीर की चर्चा की थी उसी प्रकार सब-हिमालयन राज्यो की समस्या, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं के बारे मे भी चर्चा की होती। वहा पर आवागमन के साधनो का अभाव है और आज भी भारत की आजादी के 27 साल बाद पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोग जो काश्मीर से लेकर नागालैण्ड, मेघालय और अरुणाचल प्रदेश तक फैला हुआ है, वह लोग देश की मेन स्ट्रीम में अभी तक पूरी तहर नही मिल पाये हैं। उद्योग धंधा वहा नगण्य है और कृषि के क्षेत्र मे जो भारतीय मापदण्ड हम ने माना है उस मे भी बहुत पीछे हैं। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रो की, मै समस्त क्षेत्रों का उल्लेख कर रहा हूं, उन में सबसे पहली आवश्यकता आवागमन के साधनों के बाद, माइक्रो हाइडल प्रोजेक्टस की स्थापना की है। तभी उन क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सकेगा, और आवागमन के साधनो का भी उसके द्वारा बहुत कुछ उपयोग हो सकता है।

मैदानी जिलों में जहां 20 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई है, वहां पहाड़ी क्षेत्रो में 11 प्रतिशत गांवों में ही बिजली पहुंची है।

इस के अलावा एक और तथ्य मैं पेश करना हूं। दिल्ली से ऋषिकेष तक की जो दूरी है उस के लिए जहा 5 रु० ट्रासपोर्ट का खर्चा पडता है वहा ऋषिकेष से जोशीमठ का उतना ही फासला होने पर ट्रासपोर्ट का खर्चा 21 रु० पडता है। यह इस बात को स्पष्ट करता है कि पहाडी क्षेत्रो मे ट्रासपोर्ट के खर्चे की वजह से महगाई काफी है। इसलिए पर्वतीय क्षेत्रो मे ट्रासपोर्ट सब्सिडी शासन को देनी चाहिए।

इस के अलावा जो हमारी 60 वर्ष पुरानी वन नीति है और उस के अनुसार वनो का जिस प्रकार ऐक्सप्लायटेशन कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगो के स्वार्थ के लिए हो रहा है उस से वहा की जनता को नुकसान पहुच रहा है। इस के अलावा देश मे जो बाढ आती है वह उन वनो के बुरी तरह कटने से हो रहा है। खासतौर से कैचमेंट एरियाज मे वनो को क्षति पहुचाने से बहुत हानि पहुच रही है।

मुझे खेद है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण मे महिलाओ का उल्लेख नही किया गया है। यह महिलाओ का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्ष है। उन का अगर उल्लेख किये होते तो अच्छा होता। आज हमारे देश मे महिलायो की स्थिति दूसरी श्रेणी के नागरिको की तरह है। हमारे देश में आज भी बहुत से वेश्यालय ऐसे है जिन मे गरीब वर्ग की बहुत सी स्त्रिया रखी जाती हैं और बहुत सी ऐसी है जिन को भर पेट भोजन नही मिल पाता है और पुरुषो के बराबर उन को कोई समान स्थान नही मिल पाया है।

17.00 hrs.

आप को मालूम होगा कि हाल ही मे इस सदन मे

Report of the Committee on the status of women in India

प्रस्तुत की गई थी। उस मे बहुत सी सिफारिशें की थी। उन सिफारिशो मे एक सिफारिश यह है जिस को मैं यहा उद्धृत करना चाहता हू

"We recommend that the Government of India should evolve a national policy on women's development in the light of the Constitutional directives and pledges made to the women of this country and to the international community at large"

इसलिए मै समझता हू कि आज कम से कम इस वर्ष मे हम को विशेष तौर पर इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि महिलाओ को शिक्षा मे और नौकरी देने मे सही स्थान मिले और उन का सामाजिक और आर्थिक दिशा मे पुरुषो के बराबर स्थान मिलना चाहिए।

समय और सविधान की कल रजत जयती मनाई जा रही है। इसलिए यदि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण मे इस का भी उल्लेख किया गया होता, तो अच्छा होता। मुझे खेद इस बात का है कि आज जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र और श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र ने किया, इस से जनतत्र और समदीय प्रणाली की किस प्रकार से हत्या की जा सकती है, इस को आप ने देखा। जब वे यहा किसी व्यक्ति को बोलने का अधिकार नही देने देते हैं, तो जब आप चुनाव लडना चाहते हैं

MR CHAIRMAN Sorry to interrupt you The time allotted to you is only ten minutes You may try to conclude in two or three minutes.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पेन्यूली : मान्यवर जिस जनतत्र को ये दुहाई देना चाहते हैं

[श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्यूली]

जब ससद मे चुन कर बिना किसी दल के व्यक्ति आएगे तब बैलट से यह तय होगा कि कौन बोलेगा बैलट से अध्यक्ष नियुक्त होगा और कोई ह्विप इशू नही होगा तो ससदीय प्रणाली खत्म हो जाएगी। इसलिए ससद के अन्दर भी अराजकता की स्थिति ये पैदा करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूगा कि ससदीय प्रणाली और सविधान की रक्षा करने की जिम्मदारी भी हमारे ऊपर है।

अब मै अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र के बारे मे कुछ कहना चाहता हू। हमारे यहा देहरादून मे रोक-फामफेट के बहुत बडे डिपाजिटस है और मैंने पहले भी सदन मे निवेदन किया था कि हमे विदेशो मे रोक फासफेट मगाना पडता है किन्तु हम ने अपने यहा अभी तक उस का विदोहन नही किया है। इसलिए वहा पर एक बैनिफिस्यशन प्लान्ट लगाना परमावश्यक है। तभी हम खाद के बारे मे आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब वहा पर प्राकृतिक सम्पदा कैल्शियम और लाइम-स्टोन तथा दूसरी चीजे बहुत बडी मात्रा म विद्यमान हैं तो हमे सीमेंट का कारखाना वहा पर लगाने मे बहुत अधिक बिलम्ब नही करना चाहिए।

अन्त म एक और बात आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू और वह यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश काश्मीर और उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रो म केश क्रोप के रूप मे सेब दूसरे फल और सब्जिया बहुत अधिक मात्रा मे पैदा होती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन के लिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को एक नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए की उन का पैदा करने के लिए किसानो को किस प्रकार के इनपुटस देने चाहिए और किस प्रकार वे अपने व्यवसाय की व्यवस्था करे ताकि वहा के किसानो को खुशहाल रखा जा सके। ये जो आप की योजनाए बनी है और अब तक चार योजनाए बन चुकी हैं, और पाचवी के द्वार पर हम खडे हैं उन मे कोई ऐसी योजना नही बनी है, जिस से पहाड के क्षेत्रो का विकास हो सके।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) Mr Chairman Sir, we are fortunate that we are living in one of the most exciting periods of history which may be termed as the challenge of change But many people find the idea of change so threatening that they attempt either to ignore or to deny its existence Those forces who could not comprehend the big change that was coming over in the country in the years 1969-1970 1971 and 1972 and even as late as 1974 are the very forces today which are trying to resist the change that we are bringing about in this country—even the latest solution of such an important question is like the Kashmir problem

The biggest change in the recent months that has been brought about in the most silent democratic and peaceful manner is the change so far as Kashmir is concerned Here you will surprised to find that the national leadership had taken the interest of the nation as bigger than the interest of the party And the Congress Party had agreed that somebody outside be elected as the leader so that the greatest interest of the nation is served and the trust between the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the Indian people is restored

Another biggest achievement if I may say so is that of upholding and fulfilling the democratic aspirations of the people of Sikkim It is historic step taken in recent months These two important measures have not only helped in consolidating the

unity and integrity of our great country but has also helped in consolidating the democratic, secular and progressive forces of our country. But the divisive and fissiparous forces of the country would never like these changes which we have brought about in recent months.

A peaceful nuclear explosion was one of our dream of dreams and we were trying all these years to achieve it and recently we have achieved it and India has emerged as one of the strong major powers in the world.

The drive against smuggling and black-marketing and hoarding which could not be tackled all these years was taken up vigorously and it has yielded results.

It is also encouraging to know that the purchasing power of the rupee which was going down like anything and which came to almost 23 paise last year, is slightly increasing since December 1974 with the fall in the prices of essential commodities.

Another notable feature is that the consumer price index has shown a downward trend since December 1974 and this trend is continuing.

The foreign debt of India which stood at Rs. 10,000 crores has been brought down to Rs. 6000 crores with the liquidation of the PL-480 rupee account of Rs. 2600 crores. This is one of the biggest achievements, I would say, so far as writing off of the PL-480 account is concerned, with the agreement of the United States.

Removal of poverty is one of the most important tasks before us and it is being questioned again and again that the measures we have taken for the removal of poverty are not seriously implemented. I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your kind notice that in pursuance of this programme, free homesites have been provided during the last 2-3 years to the homeless and nearly nine lakhs of homesites had been provided upto March, 1974 and this programme is continuing.

Government wasteland has been freely distributed to nearly two million landless persons and this process is also continuing. Besides these, nearly 14 lakhs acres of surplus land which is available after implementation of the land reforms has also been distributed to the landless.

Under the programme to provide employment to the educated unemployed, more than 200,000 jobs have been provided during the last two years. But I would not say that whatever has been done is enough. We should also try to do more.

Here I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain important aspects of our economy. The total expenditure of the Government of India in 1973-74 was Rs. 4955 crores. Out of this the amount of development expenditure was Rs. 1663 crores constituting only 33.7 per cent. In 1974-75 out of a total expenditure of 5408 crores, the development expenditure was Rs. 1573 crores, constituting only 29 per cent of the total outlay.

The Government has been committed that the development expenditure should increase so that the inflationary pressures on the economy will decrease. But on the other hand we see that the development expenditure is decreasing, thereby adding to the inflationary pressures over the economy.

If we look to the advances of commercial banks to industries, those advances in March 1968 amounted to Rs. 2068 crores and in June 1973 this went up to Rs. 3490 crores. If you look to the growth rate of industrial production you will see that this went

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

down from 7 per cent to 2½ per cent. One can ask this question to the Government: When the growth rate in the industrial production was going down, as I said, from 7 per cent to 2½ per cent, why were the bank advances increasing, thereby giving more advances to private sector industries from Rs. 2,000 crores to Rs. 3053 crores? This is my question. They took this credit to increase their inventories and cornering essential commodities thereby creating artificial scarcity in the market and in the economy as a whole.

Sir, for the last three years, the national income has risen a little over only 7 per cent whereas the money supply has expanded by 54 per cent. This imbalance is one of the main reasons for the continuing economic crisis. The present order of monetary expansion has come about primarily as a result of a vast expansion in the Government's indebtedness to the Central Banking Authority.

Sir, our aim should be to build up a self-reliant economy and achieve independent economic growth.

But, if we look to the outflow of money from our country on remittances of dividends, royalties, interest charges, technical fees and payments to foreign technicians etc. it was Rs. 891 crores during the six year period ending 1969-70. We are importing capital and exporting commodities from the developed countries which are hit by double-digit inflation and thereby we are also importing inflation into the country.

Sir, Gandhiji has formulated economic programmes for building up of self-reliant village communities. Building up self-reliant village communities is our main task. Every village should be self-sufficient in its production and should not suffer from shortage. Let us go and work among the people to achieve this object of increased production in all sectors of our economy.

I would also take this opportunity for bringing to the notice of the Government that the construction work of the Paradip Fertiliser Project should have started sometime back because the foundation stone was also laid, but it has not yet been started. The ship-building yard should be located at Paradip. The Government of Orissa has been pressing this before the Union Government and no decision has been taken as yet. I hope this will also be favourably considered. Regarding the Rongali and Bhimkund projects in Brahmani and Baitarani rivers for flood control, these are projects intended for flood control and these should be expedited. I request that more funds should be allocated from the Central Government.

I do not know whether I will get a chance to speak on the Railway Budget and I wish to say only one sentence. If you look to the railway map of Orissa you will find that the Railway run parallel, one in the coastal Orissa and the other in the Western Orissa. There is no link between the Coastal Orissa and the Western Orissa. This was done in those days to link Howrah with Madras. We have been bringing to the notice of the Railway Minister and the Government of India for the last many years that the coastal Orissa should be linked with Western Orissa at three points, namely, Jakhapura-Dassapani, Talcher to Sambalpur and Khurda Road to Phulbani via Nayagarh and Daspalla.

We are very happy that Jakhapura-Bansapani line has been sanctioned by Government. But, the progress of work is very slow. Rs. 15 lakhs has been allotted for surveying and location work. I think that more funds should be made available.

Lastly, let us pledge ourselves, as we did in 1969, by undertaking the widest possible unity of the people to fight and defeat reaction's manouvres and win the urgent demands of the people. As the rays of the morning sun drive away the morning mist, so also our people's oriented positive action programmes will surely soon overcome the challenge of an all round negative atmosphere.

With these words, I thank you and support the Motion of Thanks.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair.*]

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir there is a reference in the Presidential Address about the talks which have been going on between the Central leaders and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister made a statement in which she emphasised various aspects such as why this dialogue was started and why these discussions were held between Sheikh Abdullah and the Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah's colleagues and other Central leaders.

We are all aware that as far as his personal role is concerned, he has played a very significant role in the Independence Movement and established the State People's Conference in 1947. Again he played a very significant and important role when Pakistan invaded the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in having a final and lasting solution by way of accession of the State with the Indian Union.

At the very outset, in her statement, the hon. Prime Minister has said that these discussions and dialogues were started with Sheikh Abdullah to strengthen the democratic, secular and progressive forces in the country. There is no doubt about it. In spite of the fact that Sheikh Saheb was not looking at all the problems as the Government of India and its central leadership are looking at and although he was having some differences and misunderstanding, even during those years, he never drifted from the basic ideals and the basic principles which the hon. Prime Minister and the Congress Party held so dear to which I made a reference earlier.

Now, this accord or this agreement or this understanding or by whichever name we would like to call that, which has been reached between our Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah has been widely welcomed all over the country, especially, by the people of Jammu and Kashmir who are very happy that the leader of the stature of Sheikh Abdullah and his colleagues have again thought it fit, according to their wisdom, to join the mainstream of the political life of this country. There is no doubt about it that after 1953, a party named Plebscite Front was organised which, from time to time, the leaders of Pakistan tried to expoit.

Now, Sir, this understanding, this major political gain, or the major political advantage which is given to this country is that there will no longer be a major demand for the Plebscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

As we all know, the President of the Plebscite Front, Mr. Beg, has already said that the Plebscite Front would be wound up and, in their own wisdom, if they desire, they will try to organise a new political party which is a very significant step.

Now, Sir, by and large this accord has received a welcome excepting one or two political parties who still have certain apprehensions in heir minds, especially Jan Sangh. My only regret

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

is their leader is not present but I am sure that I will get another opportunity when he will be present in this House and I will try to place before him that he should not have any apprehensions which are absolutely baseless in his mind. Specially in Jammu and Kashmir our difficulty has been that the Jan Sangh and its off-shot RSS have never tried to reconcile with what is secularism It is very important to a State like Jammu and Kashmir that people should not only believe in the principle of secularism but should also try their best to implement it There had been a reference as to what is the assurance that Sheikh Sahib has changed. I cannot understand when such questions are being asked

What has practically happened? When the understanding was reached between the Prime Minister and Sheikh Sahib to work jointly and cooperatively to strengthen the basic principles of democracy and secularism the Congress Party, especially the Congress Legislature Party under the leadership of Sayeed Mir Qasim, who is responsible for initiating this dialogue and discussions and policy of re-consiliation, agreed with the counsel and advice of the Prime Minister Also in view of the Cooperative attitude which Sheikh Sahib adopted in the recent past they agreed in the larger interest of the country and to strengthen the basic principles on which the very foundation of this country exists that the Congress Party is prepared to come out of power and offer full cooperation and support to Sheikh Sahib's administration I am very happy that Sheik Sahib has taken over today as Chief Minister of the State I am also confident that he stated in his letter which he wrote to the Prime Minister after the first phase of these talks was completed This is only a beginning that again Sheikh Sahib and his colleagues have entered the mainstream of the political life. This is not the end of the understanding This is not the end of the agreed conclusions but just a beginning of a new era to see that the State of Jammu and Kashmir progresses with a greater speed—both politically as well as economically. I quote

> "I appreciate that the main purpose of the dialogue was to remove misapprehensions on either side to ensure that the bond between the Union and the State is further strengthened to afford to the people of the State full scope for undertaking social welfare and developmental measures"

When Sheikh Sahib in writing and in his public speeches and statements says this I really fail to understand why a political party like Jan Sangh and other elements should have any objection as to why Sheikh Sahib has adopted this kind of attitude Again at the end of the letter he says:

> "The country is passing through a critical period and it is all the more necessary for all of us who cherish the ideals of democracy, secularism and socialism to strengthen your hands as the leader of the nation and it is in this spirit that I am offering my whole-hearted cooperation."

Now Sir, what more assurance is required from Sheikh Saheb that in future he will work wholeheartedly for strengthening the basic principles to which I have already made a reference? Sir in reply to Sheikh Saheb's letter, our leader, the Prime Minister has also stated:

> "As pointed out by you, the country is passing through a critical period and it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that a person of your stature who has made an outstanding contribution during the freedom struggle should come forward again to cooperate in the task of strengthening the nation and sustaining its ideals"

Sir, this new political atmosphere which has been created in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been possible due to the great statesman-

ship which has been shown by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Indire Gandhi.

Sir, in the end, I would like to say this. Today also, there was a statement by the External Affairs Minister regarding the resumption of arms aid to Pakistan by the United States. Sir, it is very unfortunate that a country like the United States could not visualise the consequences this step can have for the peaceful era for which we have been striving for a number of years. Sir, it is also most unfortunate, whether it was the leadership of President Ayub Khan or the leadership of President Yahya Khan and now the leadership of Prime Minister Bhutto in Pakistan, the Pakistani leadership has always failed to visualise the necessity for peace in the sub-continent I would only say that it is very unfortunate that a country like the United States should again resume arms aid to Pakistan and bring in a new element which will definitely hinder the progress of normalisation of relations not only between India and Pakistan but also between India and the United States Thank you, Sir.

श्री हरि सिंह (खर्जा): सभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने भाषण में भारत वर्ष और भारतवर्ष के बाहर घटने वाली अनेक घटनाओं, जिन का सार्वजनिक जीवन के साथ बहुत ताल्लुक है, और अगले वर्ष की समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा है कि जब देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था लडखडा रही थी और देश के सामने एक बडा आर्थिक संकट खडा हो गया था, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों और मजदूरों ने अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिए बडे साहस के साथ काम किया, और इसके लिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने उन लोगों को धन्यवाद दिया है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसान हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ की हड्डी है और हिन्दुस्तान की सारी इकानोमी उन पर आधारित है। जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा है, यदि हिन्दुस्तान को खुशहाल बनाना है, तो हमें हिन्दुस्तान के किसानो को खुशहाल बनाना चाहिए। इस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि खाद, बिजली और रोजाना की जिन्दगी में काम आने वाली विभिन्न आजार किसानो को मुहैया किये जाये। अगर खेत मे धन नही बढ़ेगा, तो देश मे भी दौलत नही बढ़ पायेगी। अगर किसान खुशहाल होगा, तो देश भी खुशहाल होगा।

आज भी देश के करोडो किसान अपने दिन-प्रति-दिन के कार्यो के लिए कर्ज लेने की वजह से सेठ-साहूकारो के चुगुल में फसे हुये है। आप जानते है कि आज का जीवन बडा महगा हो गया है और महगाई का असर न केवल शहरी लोगो पर पड रहा है, बल्कि देहात के लोगो, किसानो और मजदूरो पर भी पड रहा है। इसीलिए जो किसान हिन्दुस्तान की इकानोमी को बनाने वाला है, वह कर्ज की वजह से दिन-प्रति-दिन सेठ-साहूकारो के चुगुल में फसता जा रहा है।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ऐसा कोष बनाना चाहिए, जहा से किसान को सीधी-सादी शर्तो के साथ और बहुत लिखापढी और लाल फीताशाही के चक्कर मे पडे बिना आसानी के साथ कर्ज मिल सके, चाहे उस की धनराशि बढानी हो। किसान को साल मे केवल दो बार बड़े पैमाने पर रुपया मिल पाता है, जब कि उस को तरह तरह की समस्यायो का सामना करना पडता है। इसलिए उस को जगह जगह से उधार मागने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ता है।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनाना है, तो यह भी जरूरी है कि उसके लिए कर्ज की उचित व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि सेठ-साहुकार उस को अपने चगुल में न फसा पाये। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई ऐसा कोष या फंड बनाना चाहिए, और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इंडिपेंडेंट

[श्री हरि सिंह]

बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाये, जिसमे किसान अपने दिन-प्रति-दिन के कार्य-कलापो को करने के लिए आसानी से कर्ज ले सके ।

आप जानते है कि देश के अदर मजदूर आज बेहद परेशान है, बेरोजगारी बडे जोरो से फैली हुई है । उस का कोई उपाय नही हो रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान मे जो हमारी विरोधी पार्टिया है उन्होने आर्थिक सकट को हल करने मे मदद करने के बजाय तोड फोड की राजनीति शुरु कर दी है । तरह तरह से नये नये आन्दोलन चला रहे है । चारो तरफ देश मे एक सकट खडा कर दिया है और इस सारे सकट की तस्वीर विदेशो मे जा कर देखे तो मालूम पडता है कि हिन्दुस्तान तो एक दो साल के अदर मिटने वाला है, दुनिया के नक्शे से मिटने वाला है यह तस्वीर चारो तरफ है । मालूम पडता है कि कोई ला एन्ड आर्डर हिन्दुस्तान के अदर नही है । ये जो विरोधी ताकते है इन को देश के साथ राजनीति चलाने मे मजा आता है जबकि राष्ट्र के निर्माण मे इन का सहयोग होना चाहिए । आज सारे देश के अदर यह वातावरण फैल गया है । हमारे विद्यार्थी वर्ग और जो दूसरे लोग है वे सुबह से शाम तक इसी कार्य मे लगे रहते है कि सरकार का काम न चल पाए, सरकार की योजनाए सफल न हो पाए । आज हिन्दुस्तान मे जो साम्राज्यवाद का खत्म करने समाजवाद कायम करने के लिए, धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य कायम करने के लिए और देश के अदर खुशहाली लाने के लिए योजनाए चल रही है उन सब को खटाई मे डालने के लिए इन की दूर की योजनाए है । और ये योजनाए जो है वह केवल हमारे देश के तत्व ही नही चला रहे है बल्कि जो उन पर छाए हुये है, जो उन से ताल्लुक रखे हुये है वे बाहर के नाजायज तत्व भी है और हमारे देश के लोग जो बडे भारी लेक्चर देते है जिन के नाम अक्सर अखबारो मे छाए रहते है उनकी साठ गाठ उन्ही तत्वो से होती है । इनको देश से उतनी मुहब्बत नहीं है जितनी अपने नाम से और तोड फोड की पालिसी से है । वे यह नही चाहते कि हिन्दुस्तान के कदम आगे बढते चले जाए, इस देश में तरक्की आये ।

आप जानते है कि यहा पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की जो हालत है राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने भी अपने भाषण मे जिक्र किया है कि यहा पर वीकर सेक्शन प्राफ सोसाइटी जो है आज उसको तरक्की मिली है यह उस का जीवन बतलाता है, साथ साथ उसने भी कुछ करवट बदली है लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के जो लोग है, जो लोग माइनारिटी क्लास के है, जो ऐसी जातियो से ताल्लुक रखते है जिनमे ऐसी क्षमता नही कि बडे बडे सकटो को झेल सके या उन का मुकाबिला कर सके, उनकी तरफ समुचित ध्यान नही गया है । उनकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए । देश के निर्माण मे उनका बहुत बडा हाथ होता है । बिजली विभाग को देखे । आज जितने भी आन्दोलन होते है बिजली विभाग सब मे पहले उन मे आगे आता है । उसमे सारी एकोनामी का ढाचा टूट जाता है । दूसरी तरफ आप आज जरा किसी को छेडिए किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी को कहिए कि वह अपनी-ड्यूटीज ठीक से अजाम दे तो तीसरे दिन हडताल शुरु हो जाती है । देश को सचमच अगर आगे ले जाना है तो हमे गभीरता के साथ यह सोचना चाहिए चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के लोग हो,-हडताल पर पाबन्दी लगानी होगी, अपने कार्यक्रम म से उस चीज का निकालना होगा कि हडताल से कोई चीज हल हो सकती है । कोई ऐसी योजना विभाग मे लेकर के चलना होगा जिससे इस राष्ट्र मे हडताल नाम की चीज न रहे और राष्ट्र के निर्माण मे हम जुट सके । इन्ही शब्दो के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव है उसका मै समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) सभापति महोदय, आपने जो मुझे अवसर दिया राष्ट्रपति

जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए उसके लिए मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं। यों तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में बहुत से कार्यों की तरफ संकेत किया है। अगर थोड़ा थोड़ा भी उनका जिक्र किया जाय तो बहुत सा वक्त लगगा। मेरे पास बहुत कम वक्त है। इसलिए दो तीन खास बातें मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने रखना — चाहता हूं।

पहली बात उन्होंने पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के बारे में कही। वह पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार हो रही है। लेकिन उसके लिए उन्होने अपने भाषण मे संकत किया कि सरकार इंतजार नही करेगी बल्कि 1975 1976 की एक साल की योजना बहुत जल्दी हमारे सामने आएगी और उस योजना मे हमारी सरकार यह कोशिश करेगी कि जो हमारे देश के पिछडे और अविकसित इलाके हैं उनके विकास के लिए सरकार कदम उठायेगी और कार्य करेगी। हम इस का स्वागत करते है। हम जिस क्षेत्र से आते है वह एक बहुत पिछडा इलाका है और सिर्फ हमारा ही एक जिला नही, 15 जिलों में गुर्बत और गरीबी है जिन की आबादी 3 करोड से ज्यादा है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ये 15 जिले है। गरीबी के साथ साथ ये जिले बड बहादुर है, बडे देश भक्त है।। अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ आजादी की लडाई मे इस जिले ने जितनी कुर्बनी की और जितना त्याग किया, जितना योगदान दिया, देश का शायद ही कोई हिस्सा हो जिसने इतना योगदान दिया हो। इस वजह से अंग्रेज शासको ने उस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा की है और आज भी वे उसी तरह अपेक्षित है। हम आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहते है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास कैसे हो, उसके लिए 1958 में एक समिति ने समीक्षा की। एकोनामिक सर्वे हुआ। उस समिति ने हिन्दुस्तान के 300 जिलों का सर्वे किया था। उसमें 58 जिले एकोनोमिक लैडर पर सब से नीचे मिले जिन की पर कपिटा इनकम 1951 के दामों के आधार पर 143 से 173 रुपये के बीच थी। यह इन जिलों की आर्थिक स्थिति थोड़े में मैंने आप के सामने रखी। राष्ट्रपति जी ने उस जिले की तरफ बड़ी मेहरबानी की कि जो अपनी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और हम समझते है कि सरकार भी मुस्तैदी से हमारे इन जिलों के जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछडे कई इलाके है उन के विकास के लिए कार्य करेगी।

सभापति महोदय : आप ने 58 जिलों की पर कपिटा इनकम कितनी बताई ?

श्री राजदेव सिंह 143 से 173 रुपये 1951 की प्राइसेज के आधार पर।

सभापति महोदय कुछ जिले है जहां इससे भी कम है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह 58 जिले हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे पिछडे है। 300 जिलों का उन्होंने सर्वे किया था 1958 में जिनमें ये 58 जिले इस तरह के निकले और आज भी उन की हालत उसी तरह की है कोई तब्दीली नही हुई है।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू जिस का संकेत राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में किया है वह यह है कि हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र के खिलाफ आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इसे कुछ लोग चलाने की कोशिश कर रहे है और जयप्रकाश जी आज उसका नेतत्व कर रहे है। जय प्रकाश जी कौन है ? ये पुराने फ्रीडम फाइटर है अच्छे आदमी है सले आदमी है। सुबह को कुछ कहते है शाम को कुछ कहते हैं। 1930 से मैं राजनीति में हूं। हमारा उनसे साबका पड चुका है। हम लोग फतेहगढ़ जेल में थे वह आगरा जेल में थे। उनके कहने से हम लोग उन की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में आए। उनकी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सोशलिज्म क्या था हम लोग समझ नही सके और जेल से निकलते निकलते उनकी पार्टी को छोड़ना पड़ा। तो इस तरह की बातें आज चल रहीं हैं और हमारे दिमाग में यह बात बैठी हुई है और

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

सत्य भी है कि अगर गुजरात में हमारी सरकार ने वहां की असेम्बली को भंग न किया होता तो शायद जयप्रकाश जी बिहार मे आकर यह आन्दोलन छेडने की हिम्मत नही करते। उस से उन्हे एन्ब्रेजमेंट मिला और हम जानते हैं कि उन के अन्दर यह भावना काम कर रही है कि देश में कैसे ऐसा मौका मिले, जिस से जनता को एक्सप्लाएट करके आगे निकल जाय।

श्रीमानजी, आज जनसंघ उन के लिए बड़ा प्रिय है, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बड़ी प्रिय है, दूसरे लोग बड़े प्रिय हैं। यह इस बात को साबित करती है कि आज जो आधी दर्जन पार्टिया उन के झन्डे के नीचे इकट्टी हैं, उनकी कोई आइडियोलोजी नही है। अगर किसी पार्टी की कोई आइडियीलोजी होती तो एक गैरपार्टी-वाले झण्डे के नीचे कैसे इकट्टे होते? अपना अस्तित्व मिटा देना एक नान-पोलिटिकल काम है।

मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हू—यदि गांधी जी की हत्या नही हुई होती, तो जनसघ नहीं बनता। गांधी जी की हत्या हुई और जनसंघ बना, क्योकि आर० एस० एस० पर पाबन्दी थी। सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल उस समय होम मिनिस्टर थे, इनके गुरुजी उस समय उनसे मिले थे। सरदार पटेल ने उनसे साफ तौर पर कह दिया था कि आप अपनी खुली पार्टी बनाइये, इस तरह से बिना खुली पार्टी बनायें मैं आप को फंकशन नही करने दूंगा। तब जनसंघ बना।

1947 से, आप को याद होगा, कृपलानी जी कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष बने थे। उन्होने वन-पार्टी, वन-लीडर, वन-फ्लेग—कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के नाते यह सलागन दिया। तब सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बाहर निकली, वरना ये लोग भी कांग्रेस से चिपके रहते। इनके अन्दर एस० पी० बनी, एस० एस० पी० बनी, हर साल इनके यहां झगड़े हुआ करते हैं। चौधरी चरणसिंह जी को ही ले लीजिये—अगर हमारे कांग्रेस के नेता चौधरी चरण सिंह को मुख्य मंत्री बनने का मौका दे देते तो न बी० के० डी० बनती और न भारतीय लोकदल बनता। ये सब पार्टियां एक-एक आदमी के पीछे एक तमाशा है। एक भीड़ हैं।

कांग्रेस क्या है? हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देखा कि हर साल कांग्रेस के सालाना अधिवेशन में कांग्रेस के मेम्बर्ज अच्छे अच्छे प्रस्ताव पास करते हैं। राजाओं का प्रीवी पर्स समाप्त करेंगे, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे, कोयला खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे, लेकिन सब बातें कागज पर ही रह जाती थीं और वे नेता लोग करने नहीं देते थे। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने डण्डा उठाया मुस्तैदी से इनको पूरा करने के लिये तो कुछ लोग अलग हो गये और कान्गा बन गया। जो आज स्केल्टन रह गया है, कही कोई संगठन इन का नही रह गया है।

ये सब पार्टियां जय प्रकाश जी को नेता मानकर देश मे गन्दगी और खुराफात फैलाने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं जानता हूं—गवर्नमेंट का प्रचार विभाग अगर थोड़ा सा एक्टिव हो जाय तो जनता को इनकी असलियत से आगाह किया जा सकता है। आज पोलिटीकल साइन्स मे जितनी तरह की सरकारों का जिक्र है जैसे डेमोक्रेसी, आलीगार्की, मौबाक्रेसी, सोशलिस्ट गवर्नमेंट, पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी, प्रेजिडेन्शल —फार्म—आफ—गवर्नमेन्ट, टोटेलिटिरियन गवर्नमेंट—इन में से कोई भी गवर्नर्नमेंट ऐसी नहीं है जो गरीबी के हितों की रक्षा करती हो, जिस में गरीबों का पार्टिसिपेशन होता हो। सिर्फ डेमोक्रेटिक फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट ऐसी है जिस में गरीब से गरीब आदमी का पार्टिसिपेशन होता है। इस मूवमेन्ट में जो विरोधी पार्टियां शामिल हैं और इस आन्दोलन मैं उठी हैं, उन का उद्देश्य जनता के हितो की रक्षा करना नहीं है और हम जानते हैं कि जिस दिन भी हमारे देश की

गरीब जनता, जिन की संख्या 80 फीसदी से ज्यादा है, समझ जायगी असलियत को, उनको आगे नहीं चलने देगी। इनके सपोर्टर कौन हैं? शहरी लोग, पढ़े-लिखे लोग, धनी लोग। आज महंगाई की बात वहीं लोग करते हैं जिनको दोनो वक्त खाने को मिलता है। जिनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है, वे महंगाई की बात नहीं करते। बड़े बड़े शहरों मे 40 हजार आदमी आज भी ब्लड-बैंक को अपना खून बेच कर खाना खाते हैं। उन्हें महंगाई की शिकायत नही है। शिकायत उन्ही को है जो दोनों वक्त भरपेट खाना खाते हैं, जिन को हजार रुपये, 800 रुपये, 900 रुपये की माहवारी आमदनी है।

जय प्रकाश जी ने कहा है—बंगला देश मे जो एक पार्टी की हुक्मत बनी है—यह दिल्ली के इशारे पर हुआ है। कितनी अजीब बात है—दिल्ली के इशारे पर शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान ने अपने यहां एक पार्टी की हुकूमत कर दी है—यह जय प्रकाश के मुह से निकला है। वह कुछ भी कह सकते हं। मैं आप के सामने उन के दो एक कोटेशन रखना चाहता हूं —जो 1952 में और 1968 मे उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के सम्बन्ध में कहा था। जो इस बात को साबित करेगा कि 1952 मे उस के सम्बन्ध मे उन्होंने क्या कहा था जिस समय वे सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को ले कर जनरल इलेक्शन का प्रचार कर रहे थे। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि हम सोशलिस्ट सरकार बनायेगे लेकिन उन की शोसलिस्ट पार्टी उन के नेतत्व में बुरी तरह से हारी थी। उस से उन को जो फ़स्ट्रेशन हुआ तो उस के बाद भाग कर वे सर्वोदय नेता बन गये। उन्होंने सन् 1952 मे कहा था —

"In 1952, referring to JS (Jan Sangh) and RSS, he himself had said 'it should be obvious that the reactionary and fascist forces must not be allowed to grow. It should also be obvious that when the choice is between the Congress and these reactionary forces, it is the first that must be supported'."

यह उन्होंने 1952 के चुनाव के समय कहा था। अब उन के दूसरे कोटेशन को सुनिये—

"In 1968 he had spotted RSS to be the real power behind and controller of Bharatiya Jan Sangh and had cautioned political parties against 'adopting the policy of accommodation towards these communal parties'."

1952 और 1968 मे उन्होंने दो बाते कही थी। हमने दोनों कोटेशनज्ञ आप के सामने रख दी है और मैं जानता हूं कि देश उन्हें खूब अच्छी तरह से जज करेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ—हमारे सामने जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव है उस का समर्थन करता हं।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगंज): मोहतरम चेअरमैन साहब, मे आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आप ने मुझे सद्र-जम्हूरियत के खिताब पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

मैं और कौम इस सैकुलर हुकूमत के सद्र का शुक्रिया अदा करता है, इसलिये कि जिस नाजुक दौर में यह मुल्क और हमारी जम्हूरियत हुकूमत गुजर रही है, इतनी साफ़गोई से उन्होंने मुल्क की अन्दरूनी और बैरूनी हालत का नक्शा खींचा है। यह काबिले-तारीफ़ बात है।

गुजिश्ता चार साल में मुल्क में जो गैर-मामूली वाक्यात हुए, जिन का तजकिरा सदर के खिताब में है, जैसे चीजों की कीमतों का बढ़ना, गल्ले की कमी, ला-एण्ड-आर्डर के मुआमलात, करोड़ों आदिमियों का हमारे मुल्क में आना, जग का होना सुखाड़ और बाढ़

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

का होना, फिरकेवाराना फिसाद का करना और कराना, रेल का बन्द होना, कारखानो का बन्द होना, गर्जेकि एक सोची और समझी हुई तदबीरो के मातहत इन सब को करना और कराना। किस ने कराया—यह भारत का आवाम जान चुका है और जानता है, फिर भी जिस हिम्मत से भारत के अवाम ने उस को निभाया है—वह काबिले दाद है।

मैं इस मौके पर यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि इफलेशन को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये है, वे भी काबिले-दाद है। बढ़ती हुई कीमतो को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये है, वे भी काबिले-तारीफ है। उन कदमो से चीजो की कीमतो मे कमी हुई है, चीजें लोगो को मिलने लगी है। स्मगलर्स, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स, मिलावट करने वालो के खिलाफ जो इकदामात उठाये गये, उन से तबदीली आई है और इस तरह से चीजो की कीमतो मे गिरावट हुई है और लोगो को चीजे मिलने लगी है।

मआशी जुर्म के लिये, इकनामिक आफण्डस के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये, वे बहुत ही अच्छे हैं और उन का बहुत अच्छा असर पडा। मोहतरम चेअरमैन, आप को याद होगा कि जब हमारी हुकूमत ने उन लोगो को जेलो मे बन्द करना शुरू किया तो उस वक्त विरोध पक्ष के लोगो ने कितना शोर मचाया था कि इन लोगो को डी० आई० आर०, मीसा, के तहत क्यो बन्द किया जा रहा है। जब उन की जमानते होने लगी तो आर्डिनेस के जरिये उन की जमानतें को खत्म कराया गया, तब भी उन को उस पर आपत्ति थी—इस बात से आप अदाज लगा सकते है कि इन लोगो की सहानुभूति उन स्मगलर्स, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स की तरफ है न कि जमता की तरफ है।

मोहतरम चेअरमैन, मैं आप के जरिये एक बात कहना चाहता हू—ये जो हार्डर्स हैं, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं, स्मलगर्स, रिश्वत खाने वाले हैं, इन लोगो के लिये कानून मे तबदीली होनी चाहिये। सब से अच्छा तो यह होगा कि जिस तरह से सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज मे होता है कि जैसे लोगो को सजाये मौत दी जाती है हमारे मुल्क मे भी ऐसे लोगो को सजाये मौत दी जानी चाहिये, ऐसा कानून यहा बना चाहिये, ताकि गरीब अवाम सुख की जिंदगी बिता सके।

चेयरमैन साहब, भारत की 80 फीसदी गरीब जनता जो गावो मे रहती है वही जम्हूरित की रीढ़ है, उस को सुखी बनाने के लिये हम लोग पाबन्द है, कमिटेड है और गरीब जनता की जिंदगी को बचाने के लिये और सुखी बनाने के लिये हम सब कुछ करने के लिये तैयार है और हमारी लीडर कर भी रही है।

डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन चेनल का और मजबूत होगा ताकि लोगो को मुल्क मे जो चीजे भी हैं, या सरकार जो भी अवाम के लिये देना हो, वह उस को सही तरीके से मिल सके। मसलन कपडा, खाद, चीनी, बीज आदि जो मुल्क मे है उस का सही तरीके से बटवारा हो सके। मैं दिसम्बर के महीने मे अपनी कास्टीट्यूसी मे सवा महीने घूमा। लोगो की शिकायत थी कि अफसरान बदउवानिया के मुकम्मिल शिकार हो चुके है और रिश्वत के बगैर कोई काम नही चलता। लेकिन इस को दूर भी हम ही को करना है। मेरी पार्टी और मैं इस बुराई को दूर करने मे सारे लोगो का सहयोग लेंगे। यह चीज आदोलन के जरिये तय नही होगी, बन्द के जरिये नही होगी। क्योकि कि आप जानते है कि आदोलद मे कौन लोग है ? या तो पूजीपति के लडके या कुछ अफसरो के लड़के, या वह लोग जिन को जनता चुनाव मे खारिज कर चुकी है।

आप ने अखबार मे पढा होगा कि एक नाम बेहाद गाधीवादी जो अपने को बहुत अच्छा स्थान देने की कोशिश करते हैं उन्होने 27

लाख रु० के कूपन अपना आन्दोलन चलाने के लिये निकाले थे। जब हिसाब हुआ तो 18 लाख का गोलमाल पाया गया। तो कबूल इस के लिये कि वह करप्शन की बात करें, पहले अपने लोगों का करप्शन खत्म करें, अपने गरेबां में मुंह डाल कर देखें, पहले अपने दामन को देखें कि यह आंदोलन किस के पैसे से चल रहा है भरोसे पर चल रहा है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि करप्शन दूर हो। लेकिन भाषण से, या आग लगाने से या लूटमार करने से यह मसला हल नही होगा।

बिनउलक़वामी सतह पर जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं चीजों की उस से हमारा मुल्क कैसे बच सकता है। तेल की कीमत बढ़ी है। अमरीका जैसे मजबूत मुल्क में मुआसी हालत को तेल क्राइसिस ने बिगाड़ कर रख दिया है उस की इकोनोमिक्स पोजीशन को गड़बड़ा दिया है और वहां के सेक्रेटरी आफ़ स्टेट श्री किसिजर और प्रेसीडेंट फ़ोर्ड ने धमकी दी है कि हम इस मामले के लिये जंग करेंगे। तो जब अमरीका इस जद मे आ सकता है, तो हम कैसे बच सकते हैं। जिस दौर से मुल्क गुजर रहा है उस वक्त हमारे विरोधी दलों की मेहबरबानी कैसी रहीं? रेल बन्द कराना, कारखाने बन्द कराना इन का शेवा रहा, फ़िरकेवराना फ़साद कराना इनका शेवा रहा। गुजरात में कितने सुलेमान मारे गये, सारा देश जानता है। स्टूडेंट आंदोलन के नाम पर कितने मुसलमानो को आपने कत्ल किया है यह सब जानते हैं। फ़िर भी अवाम ने जिस बुलन्द हिम्मत से काम लिया है वह काबिले तारीफ़ है।

सरकार ने तेल की कमी परकाबू पाने के लिये आफ़ शोर ड्रिलिंग की है जिस से 10 मिलियन टन तेल हासिल होने की उम्मीद है और बहुत हद तक बहुत हमारा मसला हल होगा और लोगों को डीजल, खाद वगैरह मिलेगी।

जम्हूरियत के नाम पर फ्रीडम आफ़ स्पीच का जो लोग नाजायज फ़ायदा उठा रहे हैं वह आप ने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा। एक नाम निहाद गांधीवादी ने फ़ौज और पुलिस को अदल हुकमी की सलाह दी है। फ़ौज को कहा जा रहा है कि कहना न मानो, पुलिस को भी यही कहा जा रहा है कि अदल हुकम करो तो यह गांधीवादी क्या चाहते हैं कि मुल्क में फ़ौज और पुलिस का राज्य हो और जम्हूरियत का कत्ल हो जाय? मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत का अवाम किसी भी कीमत पर ऐसी धमकी के आगे झुकने वाला नहीं है। 1947 से 1974 तक लोग इस तरह की बातों को बर्दाश्त करते आये हैं। आगे भी ऐसा मौका आयेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब जवान मर जायगा पर फ़ौजी शासन के मातहत कभी जाना पसन्द नहीं करेगा। बेपार्टी राज्य का मतलब क्या है? जनता का कोई नुमाइंदा न हो? जनता की बात न सुनी जाय। तो फ़िर जम्हूरियत कैसे रहेगी। सब से बड़ी मजे की बात यह है कि जो अपने को गांधीवादी कह रहा है और जिस के विचार आर० एस० एस० के बारे में क्या रहे उस बारे में एक कोटेशन माननीय राजदेव सिंह ने पढ़ कर सुनाया आज उसी आर० एस० एस० के लिये जयप्रकाश जी कह रहे है कि उस से बेहतर आर्गेनाइजेशन और कोई नही है। कौन नहीं जानता कि आर० एस० एस० की एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद ने अकलियतो का जीना दूभर कर दिया है। जितने फ़िरकेवाराना फसाद हुए हैं उन में आर० एस०एस० का हाथ रहा है और उन्होने अल्पसंख्यकों का जीना दूभर कर दिया और उन को बर्बाद करने की कोशिश की। इसी सिलेसिले में एक शेर अर्ज है शायर से माफ़ी के साथ :

एक ही सफ़ में खड़े हो गये सोशलिस्ट जनसंघ
आर०एस०एस० कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्स)
न कोई जम्हूरियत रही न कोई जम्हुरियत
नवाज।

छोटे किसानों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये बिजली डीजल और खाद देने की भरसक

[श्री महम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान]

कोशिश हम कर हैं । मैं ने अपने हल्के मे देखा कि खाद और बीज के मामले मे अफसरो ने कुछ गडबड की है । इस पर सरकार बयान दे और कडी कार्यवाही करे। मेरा जिला सरप्लस जिला है हमारे यहा कुछ नदिया हैं जैसे मेछी महानदी, कनकई, बकरा परवान पनार आदि जो पूरनिया जिले की जान ले रही है आये साल वहा बाढ आती है और पलासी जौकी अमौर बैसा बायसी ठाकुरगज को वाधामन बहादुरगज और पोटिया इलाको की जान मारती हैं फसल का नुकसान होता है । मैं चाहता हू कि बैराज बनाया जाय जिससे आये साल आने वाली मुसीबत को टाला जा सके और लाखो मन फसल की बर्बादी को रोका जा सके ।

मुसलमानो के बडे हमदर्द सामने आ रहे है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि बटवारे के बाद से इन के साथियो ने कुछ मुसलमानो की मस्जिदे पर कब्जा कर रखा है । मै माननीय हुदा से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हू कि कितनी मस्जिदे आप ने खाली करा कर मुसलमानो को दी हैं ? जामा मस्जिद का इमाम नाजायज काम कर रहा हैं गलत तरीके मे उसने अवाम को गुमराह किया हैं उस की भी आप हिमायत कर रहे है सिर्फ अपने सियासी फायदे के लिये, और कोई आपका मकसद नही है ।

मुसलमानो की नौकरी का मसला निहायत अहम है । 27 साल से मुसलमान परेशान है उनको नौकरी नही मिलती, रोजगार नही मिलता उस पर हमेशा फिरकेवाराना फसाद । गरजे मुसलमानो की मुआसी हालत बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है । इतनी बडी तादाद की इकोनोमिक हालत को नजरअदाज करना ठीक नही है । मेरी माग है कि उनको हर पब्लिक सैक्टर मे, रेल, फौज, डाक तार मे नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने कश्मीर जैसे झगडे को बडे खुशअसलूबी के साथ तय किया है । आज दुःमनो के छक्के छूट गये हैं और इंटर-नेशनल सतह पर भारत का सर ऊचा हुआ है । हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बडी खूबी के साथ उस मसले को हल किया है । बजाय इस के कि विरोधी दल प्रधान मत्री की सराहना करते, उल्टे उन की नुक्ताचीनी कर रहे हैं ।यह वक्त बतायेगा कि जो कदम प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उठाया है वह मुल्क का किस रास्ते पर ले जायगा ।

18 hrs

आखिर मे बेन-उल-अकवामी सतह पर हमारी लीडर ने भारत का सर ऊचा किया है और इन की लीडरशिप मे यह ऊचा होता रहेगा और दुनिया भर मे भारत टाप जगह पर होगा ।

इन बातो के साथ मैं सदरे-जमूहरियत के खिताब का समर्थन करता हू ।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان (کشن گنج): محترم چیئرمین صاحب- میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے صدر جمہوریہ کے خطاب پر بولنے کا موقعہ دیا -

میں اور قوم اس سیکولر حکومت کے صدر کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں - اس لئے کہ جس نازک دور میں ملک اور ہماری جمہوریہ حکومت گزر رہی ہے اتنی صاف گوئی سے انہوں نے ملک کے اندرونی اور بیرونی حالات کا نقشہ کھینچا ہے - یہ قابل تعریف بات ہے-

گزشتہ چار سالوں میں ملک میں جو غیر معمولی واقعات

چیئرمین آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ جب ہماری حکومت نے اُن لوگوں کو جیلوں میں بند کرنا شروع کیا - تو اس وقت وزودھ پکش کے لوگوں نے اتنا شور مچایا تھا کہ ان لوگوں کو تی آئی آر، میسا کے تحت کیوں بند کیا جا رہا ہے - جب ان کی ضمانتیں ہونے لگیں، تو آرڈیننس کے ذریعے ان کی ضمانتوں کو ختم کرایا گیا تب بھی ان کو اس پر آپتی تھی - اس بات سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ ان لوگوں کی ہمدردی ان سمگلرز، بلیک مارکیٹیوز اور ہورڈرز کی طرف ہے - اور نہ کہ جنتا کی طرف ہے -

محترم چیئرمین - میں آپ کے ذریعے ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں - یہ جو ہورڈرز ہیں، بلیک مارکیٹرز ہیں، سمگلرز ہیں - رشوت کھانے والے ہیں - ان لوگوں کے لئے قانون میں تبدیلی ہونی چاہیئے - سب سے اچھا تو یہ ہوگا کہ جس طرح سے سوشلسٹ کنٹریز میں ہوتا ہے کہ ایسے لوگوں کو سزائے موت دی جاتی ہے، ہمارے ملک میں بھی ایسے لوگوں کو سزائے موت دی جانی چاہیئے، ایسا قانون یہاں بننا چاہیئے، تاکہ غریب عوام سکھ کی زندگی بتا سکیں -

چیئرمین صاحب بھارت کی ۸۰ فیصدی غریب جنتا جو گاؤں میں رہتی ہے - وہ ہی جمہوریت کی ریڈھ ہے - ان ہوئے - جن کا تذکرہ صدر کے خطاب میں ہے - جیسے چیزوں کی قیمتوں کا بڑھنا، غلے کی کمی، لاء اینڈ آرڈر کے معاملات - کروڑوں آدمیوں کا ہمارے ملک میں آنا، جنگ کا ہونا، سوکھا اور باڑھ کا ہونا فرقہ وارانہ فساد کا کرنا اور کرانا، ریل کا بند ہونا، کارخانوں کا بند ہونا، غرض کہ ایک سوچی اور سمجھی ہوئی تدبیروں کے ماتحت ان سب کو کرنا اور کرانا، کس نے کرایا، یہ بھارت کی عوام جان چکی ہے، اور جانتی ہے - پھر بھی جس ہمت سے بھارت کے عوام نے اس کو نبھایا ہے - وہ قابل داد ہے -

میں اس موقعہ پر یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انفلیشن کو روکنے کے لئے سرکار نے جو قدم اٹھائے ہیں وہ بھی قابل داد ہیں - ان قدموں سے چیزوں کی قیمتوں میں کمی ہوئی ہے - چیزیں لوگوں کو ملنے لگی ہیں - سمگلرز، بلیک مارکیٹیرز، ہورڈرز، ملاوٹ کرنے والوں کے خلاف جو اقدامات اٹھائے گئے - ان سے تبدیلی آئی ہے اور اس طرح سے چیزوں کی قیمتوں میں گراوٹ ہوئی ہے - اور لوگوں کو چیزیں ملنے لگی ہیں - معاشی جرم کے لئے - اکنامک اوفینڈرز کے لئے سرکار نے جو قدم اٹھائے - وہ بہت ہی اچھے ہیں - اور ان کا بہت اچھا اثر پڑا - محترم

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

کو سکھی بنانے کے لئے ہم لوگ پابند ہیں - کومیٹڈ ہیں - اور غریب جنتا کو بچانے کے لئے اور سکھی بنانے کے لئے ہم سب کچھ کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں، اور ہماری لیڈر کر بھی رہی ہیں-

ڈسٹربینوشن چینل کو اور مضبوط کرنا ہوگا - تاکہ لوگوں کو ملک میں جو چیز بھی ہے یا سرکار جو بھی عوام کے لئے دیتی ہے - وہ اس کو صحیح طریقے سے مل سکے - مثلاً کپڑا ، کھاد ، چینی ، بیج وغیرہ جو ملک میں ہیں اس کا صحیح طریقے سے بٹوارہ ہو سکے - میں دسمبر کے مہینے میں اپنی کانسٹیچونسی میں سوا مہینے گھوما - لوگوں کی شکایت تھی کہ افسران بدعنوانیوں کے مکمل شکار ہو چکے ہیں - اور رشوت کے بغیر کوئی کام نہیں چلتا - لیکن اس کو دور بھی ہم ہی کو کرنا ہے - میری پارٹی اور میں اس برائی کو دور کرنے میں سارے لوگوں کا سہیوگ لینگے - یہ چیز اندولن کے ذریعے طے نہیں ہوگی- بند کے ذریعے طے نہیں ہوگی - کیونکہ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ اندولن میں کون لوگ ہیں - یا تو پونجی پتی کے لڑکے یا کچھ افسروں کے لڑکے یا وہ لوگ جن کو جنتا چناؤ میں خارج کر چکی ہے -

آپ نے اخبار میں پڑھا ہوگا کہ ایک نام نہاد گاندھی وادی جو اپنے کو بہت اونچا استھان دینے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں- انہوں نے ۲۷ لاکھ روپئے کے کوپن اپنا اندولن چلانے کے لئے نکالے تھے - جب حساب ہوا تو ۱۸ لاکھ کا گول مال پایا گیا - تو قبل اس کے کہ وہ کرپشن کی بات کریں - پہلے اپنے لوگوں کا کرپشن ختم کریں- اپنے گریبان میں مونہہ ڈال کر دیکھیں - پہلے اپنے دامن کو دیکھیں کہ یہ اندولن کس کے پیسے پر چل رہا ہے کسی کے بھروسے پر چل رہا ہے - ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ کرپشن دور ہو - لیکن بھاشن سے یا آگ لگانے سے یا لوٹ مار کرنے سے یہ مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا -

بین القوامی سطح پر جو قیمتیں بڑھی ہیں- چیزوں کی اس سے ہمارا ملک کیسے بچ سکتا ہے - تیل کی قیمت بڑھی ہے -امریکہ جیسے مضبوط ملک کی معاشی حالت کو تیل کرائسیس نے ہلا کر رکھ دیا ہے- اس کی اکنامک پوزیشن کو ہلا دیا ہے - اوز وہاں کے سیکرٹری آف سٹیٹ شری کیسنجر اور پریذیڈنٹ فورڈ نے دھمکی دی ہے کہ ہم اس معاملے کے لئے جنگ کرینگے - تو جب امریکہ اس زد میں آ سکتا ہے تو ہم کیسے بچ سکتے ہیں - جس دور سے ملک گزر رہا ہے، اس وقت ہمارے وردھی دلوں کی مہربانیاں کیسے رہیں ، ریل بند کرانا، کارخانے بند کرانا - ان کا شیوہ رہا ہے - فرقہ داوانہ

ہوں۔ کے بھی جو ۔ ایسا موقعہ آئے گا۔ تو ہندوستان کا قریب جوان مر جائے گا - پر فوجی شاسن کے ماتحت کبھی جانا پسند نہیں کرے گا - بے پارٹی راج کا مطلب کیا ہے - جنتا کا کوئی نمائندہ نہ ہو - جنتا کی بات نہ سنی جائے - تو پھر جمہوریت کیسے رہے گی - سب سے بڑے مزے کی بات یہ ہے کہ جو اپنے کو گاندھی وادی کہہ رہا ہے اور جس کے وچار آر ایس ایس کے بارے میں کیا رہے۔ اس بارے میں ایک کرتیشن شری راج دیو سنگھ نے پوچھکر سنایا - آج اس آر ایس ایس کے لئے جے پرکاش جی کہہ رہے ہیں - ملک میں اس سے بہتر آرگنائزیشن خدمت گزار اور کوئی نہیں ہے - کون نہیں جانتا کہ آر ایس ایس نے ایک بہت بڑی تعداد میں اقلیتوں (مسلمانوں) کا جینا دوبھر کر رکھا ہے - جتنے فرقہ وارانہ فساد ہوئے ہیں ان میں آر ایس ایس کا ہاتھ رہا ہے - اور انہوں نے اقلیتوں کا جینا دوبھر کر دیا ہے - اور ان کو برباد کرنے کی کوشش کی - اس سلسلے میں ایک شعر عرض ہے - شاعر سے معافی کے ساتھ :

ایک ہی صف میں کھڑے ہوگئے
شوسلسٹ - جن سنگھ - آر ایس ایس کمیونسٹ مارکس ؛
نہ کوئی جمہوریت رہی اور نہ کوئی جمہوریت نواز -

فسادات کرانا - ان کا شیوہ رہا ہے - تعزیرات میں کتنے مسلمانی صفحے کالے - سارا دیش جانتا ہے - سکوتوبلاس آپریشن کے نام پر کتنے مسلمانوں کو آپ نے قتل کیا ہے - یہ سب جانتے ہیں - پھر بھی عوام نے جس بلند ہمت سے کام لیا ہے - وہ قابل تعریف ہے -

سرکار نے تیل کمی پر قابو پانے کے لئے آف شور ڈرلنگ کی ہے - جس سے ۱۰ ملین ٹن تیل حاصل ہونے کی امید ہے - اور بہت حد تک ہمارا مسئلہ حل ہوگا - اور لوگوں کو روزگار اور کھانا وغیرہ ملیگی۔

جمہوریت کے نام پر فریڈم آف سپیچ کا جو لوگ ناجائز فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں - وہ آپ نے اخبار میں پڑھا ہوگا - ایک نام نہاد گاندھی وادی نے فوج و پولیس عدل حکمی کی صلاح دی ہے - فوج کو کہا جا رہا ہے کہ کہنا نہ مانو پولیس کو بھی یہی کہا جا رہا ہے کہ عدل حکمی کرو - تو یہ گاندھی وادی کیا چاہتے ہیں - کہ ملک میں فوج اور پولیس کا راج ہو - اور جمہوریت کا قتل ہو جائے - میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھارت کی عوام کسی بھی قیمت پر ایسی دھمکی کے آگے جھکنے والی نہیں ہے - 1947 سے 1974 تک لوگ اس طرح کی باتوں کو برداشت کرتے آئے

مسجد کا امام نا جائز کام کر رہا ہے۔ ایسا طریقہ ہے۔ اس نے عوام کو گمراہ کیا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ آپ یہ حصانیت کر رہے ہیں۔ صرف اپنی سیاسی فائدے کے لئے۔ اور کوئی آپ کا مقصد نہیں ہے۔

مسلمانوں کی نوکری کا مسئلہ نہایت اہم ہے۔ ۲۷ سال سے مسلمان پریشان ہیں۔ ان کو نوکری نہیں ملتی روزگار نہیں ملتا۔ اس پر ہمیشہ فرقہ وارانہ فساد فرض کہ مسلمانوں کی معاشی حالت بالکل ختم ہو گئی ہے۔ اتنی بڑی تعداد کی اکانامک حالت کو نظر انداز کرنا ملک کے لئے ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ میری مانگ ہے کہ ان کو ہر پبلک سیکٹر میں ریل۔ فوج۔ ڈاک تار میں نوکری ملنی چاہئے۔

ہماری پردھان منتری نے کشمیر جیسے مسئلے کو بڑی خوبصورتی کے ساتھ طے کیا ہے۔ آج دشمنوں کے چھکے چھوٹ گئے ہیں۔ اور انٹرنیشنل سطح پر بھارت کا سر اونچا ہوا ہے۔ ہماری پرائم منسٹر نے بڑی خوبی کے ساتھ اس مسئلے کو حل کیا ہے۔ بجائے اس کے ورودھی دل پردھان منتری کی سراہنا کرتے الٹے ان کی نکتہ چینی کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ وقت بتلائے گا کہ جو قدم پرائم منسٹر نے اٹھایا ہے۔ وہ ملک کو کس راستے پر لے جائیگا آخر میں میں یہ کہونگا کہ

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان]

ہوتے کسانوں کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے بھاری قرض اور کھاد دینے کی ہم پوری کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ میں نے اپنے حلقے میں دیکھا کہ کھاد اور بیج کے معاملے میں افسروں نے کچھ گڑبڑ کی ہے۔ اس پر سرکار دھیان دے۔ اور کڑی کارروائی کرے۔ میرا ضلع سرپلس ضلع ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں کچھ ندیاں ہیں۔ جیسے میچھی مہانندی۔ کانکئی۔ پکوا۔ پروان۔ پناد۔ آدی۔ جو پورنیہ ضلع کی جان لے رہی ہے۔ آئے سال وہاں باڑھ آتی ہے۔ اور پلامی۔ جاکی۔ امور۔ بھسا۔ بالتی۔ تیلہار گنیج۔ کوچہ دھامن میں بہادر گنیج اور پوتھیا علاقوں کے کسانوں کی جان مارتی ہے۔ فصل کا نقصان ہوتا ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ بچ بلایا جائے۔ جس سے آنے سالوں سے آنے والی مصیبت کو ٹالا جاسکے۔ اور لاکھوں من فصل کی بربادی کو روکا جاسکے۔

مسلمانوں کے بڑے ہمدرد سامنے آرہے ہیں۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ بٹوارے کے بعد سے ان کے (مخالف) ساتھیوں نے کچھ مسلمانوں کی مسجدوں پر قبضہ کر رکھا ہے۔ میں مانیہ مدا سے ایک سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ کتنی مسجدیں آپ نے خالی کروا کر مسلمانوں کو دی ہیں۔ جامع

بین‌الاقوامی سطح پر ہماری لہذر نے بھارت کا سر اونچا کیا - اور ان کی لہذر شپ - میں یہ اونچا ہوتا رہے گا - اور دنیا بھر میں بھارت ٹوپ جگہ پر ہوگا -

ان باتوں کے ساتھ میں صدر جمہوریت کے خطاب کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں]

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : सभापति जी, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. Two hon. members have expressed their desire to speak today. May I know whether it is the pleasure of the House that I give them ten minutes each and continue the House for 20 more minutes?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mr. R. P. Yadav can speak and then....

SHRI R P. YADAV: I will speak tomorrow Sir. It is already 6,00 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a m. tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 26, 1975/Phalguna 6, 1896 (Saka).

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